

## CHIYO IS ASHORE ON LEMA ISLAND; ALL ABOARD SAFE

Strands in Early Morning  
During Fog; Two  
Holds Flooded

### BRITISH TO RESCUE

Destroyer Foremost in Aid-  
ing Passengers; Expect  
Speedy Relloating

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Hongkong, March 31.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha s.s. Chiyo Maru (13,431 tons), from Manila, bound for Hongkong, stranded on Lema Island, south of Hongkong, during a fog, at 4.35 this morning.

Nine tug-boats and launches and a British destroyer, which were despatched to render assistance, are bringing off the 299 passengers. All on board are safe.

The Marine Superintendent has proceeded to Lema Island, to ascertain the damage.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha state that No. 1 hold of the Chiyo Maru, containing 100 tons of cargo, has been damaged by water, which is rising. No. 2 hold, containing 90 tons of cargo, is slightly damaged.

No. 3 hold contains 140 tons of cargo, but its condition has not yet been ascertained. It is believed that salvage is hopeful.

### Expected Relloating Last Night

It is expected to relloat the Chiyo Maru at eight tonight. H. M. tug-boat Atlas is discharging salvaged silver bars at Hongkong.

Reuter's correspondent has interviewed Mr. Charles Rush, an American passenger on board the Chiyo Maru. He stated: "All the passengers were asleep when the steamer bumped. Her bow became lodged on a rock.

"The engines were reversed immediately, but two successive bumps followed, the ship mounting higher after each. It was the only place in the island where the steamer could remain afloat.

"I rushed up on deck. The steamer listed. It was useless for assistance and a British destroyer, which was not far distant, proceeded at 20 knots to the Chiyo Maru. Before her arrival, sampans swarmed around, picking up anything afloat and then sailed away.

"Owing to a heavy swell, oil was poured on to the water. The passengers, of whom there were 185 first class, 31 second class and 83 Asiatic behaved admirably. All proceeded quietly and in an orderly fashion to their respective life-boat stations.

"I cannot withhold praise for the gallant behavior of the stewardesses, who returned to the cabins and fetched garments for the ladies who had rushed up on deck insufficiently clad in their night apparel.

"The lifeboats, with all the passengers and provisioned with water and biscuits, were successfully launched before the arrival of the destroyer, the officers and men of which lifted up the passengers on board. The cabins and deck space were placed at the disposal of the ladies.

### Praise for Rescuers

"Then the officers regaled the rescued passengers with a light repast of tea and coffee and otherwise hospitably treated them. The work of rescue lasted from 9 to 11 this morning.

"The destroyer landed the passengers at Hongkong. The latter heartily cheered their gallant rescuers. All are subscribing for presentations to the officers and men of the destroyer.

"Captain Bent, of the Chiyo Maru and his officers were most kind to the passengers, of whose comfort throughout they were solicitous."

### JACOBSEN ELECTED M. P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—In the Hyde bye-election, Mr. Jacobsen was returned at the head of the poll, with 4,089 votes, against Mr. Davies' 3,215 votes.

## Independence Move Spreads; Fuchow, Chuyang, Swatow Declare Against President

Commissioner Won't Recognise Change-over of Hum-  
chow and Minchow; Fear Trouble in Kwangtung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, March 31.—The Chung Ngol San Pao states that Commander Mok King-yu has declared the independence of Fuchow and Chuyang. Commander Ho Ming occupied Swatow and declared its independence on the 29th.

The U.S.S. Wilmington arrived at Swatow on the 29th.

General Lung Shai-chui, Commissioner of Defence, has refused to recognise the independence of Humchow and Minchow. Revolutionaries in the northern portion of Kwangtung have issued threats and trouble is feared.

[The above-mentioned towns are all in the province of Kwangtung.]

### Northern Republican Society

A new society called the "Hopen (North of the Yellow River) Citizens' Society" promoted by 509 citizens of the provinces indicated and led by Messrs. Wu Tien-min, Wong Yu, Chen Yang, Tuan Chi and Ken Kien, has issued a circular letter in support of the Republic. The society swears to oust Yuan away and to punish any man who may in the future attempt to establish another monarchy. The promoters say: "We, the north people, desire to have a bright Republic just as the South people do.

### Another General Dismissed

Wu Hsiang-tsen, Military Commissioner of Chuennan, Szechuen, has been dismissed from office by Yuan Shih-kai.

### Kwangtung Republican

Reliable news has been received that Gen. Chun Kiu-ming, late Tufuh of Kwangtung, is directing the Republican operations there.

Practically all the districts outside of Canton have gone over to the Republicans.

### Seek Safety Here

According to the local Chinese papers, it is reported that the family of Shen Chin-chien, the Civil Governor of Hunan, arrived at Shanghai, escorted by a trusted friend and the family are staying at a certain Chinese hotel in Hankow Road. They are reported to have come over to Shanghai as the situation in Hunan is uncertain.

### People Were Not Told It Was Time for Rejoicing

It is said that the Government is trying to persuade the merchants and people of the Capital to hold a lantern procession in commemoration of the cancellation of the Monarchy. It must be admitted that the people showed very little interest in the Mandate cancelling the Monarchy, even refraining from flying the republican flag as one would be expected to do. The truth of the matter is that the people are not only disinterested in politics but they are so used to being told when they have to air their patriotism that unless that is done they do not think it advisable for them to show any sign of feeling one way or the other. On other occasions the police have told them that they must put out their flags and hang up lanterns, and like obedient children they have done so. There is a probability that in the excitement of the moment the authorities forgot to tell the police that the restoration of the Republic was a time for rejoicing and for that reason the cancellation of the Monarchy went by without the slightest notice being taken of it.

(Peking and Tientsin Times)

## More Shells in Thomsen House, Says Mr. Sommer

Mr. Fritz Sommer, owner of the ammunition seized by the Settlement police last Saturday, testified before the Mixed Court yesterday in the trial of the five Chinese arrested in connection with the case. About 90,000 rounds of revolver ammunition and 398 artillery shells were seized as they were being taken to a junk in Soochow Creek at the foot of Ferry Road. It was contended at the time that the arms were being delivered to the Kiangnan Arsenal.

An attempt was made to connect these shells with the Hotchkiss shells found in the garden of Mr. A. Nielsen by the French police. It was shown that some of the shells were of exactly the same type and caliber—a fact which Mr. Sommer admitted. When Mr. K. E. Newman, who was prosecuting the case for the police, asked how this happened, the witness replied:

"Mr. Nielsen does not own the firm of Hotchkiss."

Mr. Sommer said that he had never met Mr. Nielsen and added that, so far as he knew, Mr. Nielsen had never acted as his agent.

### Permit Is Questioned

Much of the examination and cross-examination centered on the woo-chow, or permit which Mr. Sommer exhibited to the police when the ammunition was seized. An attempt was made by the prosecution to show that it was possible for the amount of cases provided for on this permit to have been altered. Mr. Sommer firmly refused to produce this woo-chow in court, saying that it could be seen at the German consulate.

Mr. Grant Jones, British assessor, and Magistrate Wu were on the bench. Mr. G. D. Musso watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government. At the end of the hearing the case was again adjourned.

Mr. Sommer said that he was the owner of the firm of Telge and Schroeter, with branches at Peking and Tientsin. His home is Tientsin. On the day his ammunition was seized he produced his woo-chow before the captain superintendent of police and got no satisfaction. He was told that

this permit granted by the Ministry of the Navy at Peking was not good in the Settlement. He then got the proper permit from the German consul having it countersigned by the senior consul (Belgian). With this he tried to secure the release of the ammunition but was refused by the police. He pointed out that it was but a short time since the revolution and that the government was in need of arms because of the rebellion in nearby provinces. He protested strongly against the seizure of his cargo.

### Imported Arms 25 Years

"I have imported arms for 25 years," he said, "and never have obtained a permit for removal from the local authorities."

The assessor said that because of certain unfortunate happenings recently it was necessary for the police to be very careful about arms and ammunition, and the witness said he wished to give every assistance that he could. He was then asked if he would tell where his other arms were.

"Certainly," said Mr. Sommer, "as soon as I get a permit to move my goods."

The witness said that dealers in arms were forced to give a list of their stores in godowns and that from April 1 the Customs authorities had reserved the right to take such arms to the Customs godown. In the present case the witness was in a hurry to end the transaction. The "Germans as well as the British were on the warpath." He said that the goods were sold to the Chinese Minister at Peking.

Mr. Newman declared that there were doubts as to whether the transaction was genuine, to which Mr. Sommer replied that he had his woo-chow.

"I put it to you," said Mr. Newman, "that the permit is not in proper order and the stamp is not in its proper place."

"You might find out from the German consulate," was the answer, "You have never seen the woo-chow and cannot say if the stamp is in the proper place."

Mr. Newman said that the numbers on the woo-chow were not in

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## Italian-Crown Prince Gets First Military Training



With the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the heirs apparent to the thrones of Austria, Serbia and Belgium on the firing line, Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, although too young for service at the front, is nevertheless receiving military training.

The Crown Prince has joined the Boy Scouts, and is here shown in

uniform reporting for his first drill. He has not become quite democratic enough as yet to dispose of the royal automobile which whisks him from the palace to the training grounds.

## s.s. Englishman Shelled Then Torpedoed After Stopping, Lansing Told

Far Eastern Mail Lost With  
Sussex; Two More British  
Ships Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 30.—The United States Government has asked Germany whether the s.s. Manchester Engineer was torpedoed by a German submarine.

Secretary of State Lansing announces that the State Department is in receipt of information that the Dominion liner Englishman was first shelled by a submarine and torpedoed after the vessel had stopped.

London, March 30.—The British steamer Lavinia Westoll (3,131 tons) has been sunk. The British steamer Kilbridge (? Kilbridge, 3,712 tons) was sunk on March 1.

200 of the crew of the s.s. Minneapolis have now been landed at Malta. The total number missing is 18.

In the House of Commons, today, the Postmaster-General stated that more than half the mails on board the cross-Channel steamer Sussex were for Egypt, India, Australia and the Far East and over 1,000 bags had been lost.

### Destroyer Sinking Mines

When s.s. Palembang Sunk  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 29.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: The Dutch Navy Department reports about the result of the investigation made in regard to the steamer Palembang, which sank some time ago. According to sworn statements of the captain, the first mate, the boatswain and several sailors, several explosions occurred while a British destroyer near the Palembang was busy exploding loose mines by machine-gun shots.

Immediately after the first explosion which damaged the Palembang, several members of the crew saw a white track of foam and bubbles coming from the bow of the British destroyer.

A special telegram to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger from Rotterdam adds that the Dutch Navy Department, by making this statement, does not intend to say that the British destroyer torpedoed the Palembang, but that it only gives the fact that a track of foam was seen coming from the destroyer.

### The Weather

Misty weather and more threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.6 and the minimum 49.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 75.2 and 48.6.

## MALANCOURT NOW GERMAN OBJECTIVE; THEY WIN FOOTING

Further Attempts to Ad-  
vance Stopped; Repuls-  
ed at Avocourt

### CORPSES IN HEAPS

Series Of Night Counter-  
Attacks Result in Dis-  
astrous Losses

### BRITISHERS' TASK

Guard Fourth of Line, Re-  
leasing Big French Force  
For Other Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Our heavy guns heavily shelled Malancourt and Avocourt Wood while the Germans were making a counter-attack in the neighboring sector. A violent bombardment continued west of the Meuse, from Avocourt to Bethincourt.

Three successive counter-attacks made by the enemy on the positions we captured in Avocourt Wood during the morning were completely repulsed. Attacking the village of Malancourt, in great force, the enemy gained a footing in an advanced work north of Malancourt and captured two houses in the village. All their attempts to advance were stopped by our fire.

There was a desultory cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

### French Successes

The communique this afternoon stated:—The French were successful in further extremely fierce fighting at Avocourt. The Germans made a series of night counter-attacks, all of which were defeated by our artillery and machine-gun fire, while our infantry caused great havoc in the enemy's ranks, especially before the Avocourt Redoubt, where heaps of German corpses covered the ground.

The Germans did not attempt a fresh effort at Malancourt. There was an intermittent bombardment east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

The Germans again tried the device of floating a large number of mines down the Meuse, from St. Mihiel, but these did no damage.

The communique says that, southward of the Somme, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, penetrated into an advanced portion of the line at Vermandoville, northward of Chaulnes, but they were instantly driven out.

French air-squadrons dropped heavy bombs on Metz-Sablons station and also on those of Pagny-sur-Moselle and Mailerles-Metz.

London, March 30.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states that the British now hold a fourth of the entire line on the western front. The taking over of the additional sector was carried out with great skill and secrecy and released large French forces when these were very valuable elsewhere.

### Mine's Devastation

A German officer who was captured at St. Eloi pitifully described the effect of the explosion referred to in Sir Douglas Haig's communique on the 27th as "a huge volcanic upheaval, which sent two companies of my battalion entirely to Hell." He added that the masses of earth displaced blocked the re-inforcements coming up to dispute the onset of the cheering Fusiliers.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: It has been a quiet day generally on the whole front. The enemy sprang a small mine in the morning, east of Bethune, which did no damage.

South of St. Eloi, we consolidated all the ground gained on the 27th.

There was some artillery activity north of Souchez, south of St. Eloi and about Wietje and Boesinghe. Hostile bombers succeeded in reaching the most eastern of the craters at St. Eloi.

South of Boesinghe, after a bombardment, a small party of the enemy tried to leave their trenches,

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but were immediately driven back by our fire.

One of our aeroplanes is missing.

### Germans Regain Crater

**Occupied by the British**  
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 29.—Western theater.—South of St. Eloi, the Germans, in a hand-grenade engagement, re-occupied one of the craters which had been occupied by the British.

On the left bank of the Meuse, north of Malancourt, the German troops, with small losses, stormed several French lines on a length of 2 kilometers. They also entered the north-western part of the village.

The Germans captured 12 officers and 486 unarmoured men, one cannon and 4 machine-guns. On this occasion, it was ascertained that the French brought two more divisions to this battle region.

### There Are 3,000,000 Destitute Belgians

**British Start National Fund; Insist Germans Won't Supply Any Food**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 30.—Reuter's Agency is requested by the national committee for the relief of the Belgians to publish a fresh and urgent appeal for more funds. The appeal is signed by the Lord Mayor of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the President of the Free Church Council, the Chief Rabbi, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Bryce, Mr. John Redmond and others.

It says that the number of destitute Belgians in Belgium exceeds 3,000,000, most of whom are women and children. Since the last appeal was made, it has been conclusively proved that the Germans, contrary to every civilised precedent, adhere to their intention not to support the Belgian population or supply them with food.

That Lord Robert Cecil, in announcing the above intention of the German Government, did not over-estimate its calculated cruelty, is shown by the fact that the civilian population of Poland has been allowed to die like flies. Over 300,000 able-bodied Poles have been driven into Germany, to work in German mines and industries, thus freeing 300,000 Germans to fight.

The same would undoubtedly happen in Belgium but for the food reaching the Belgians through the allies. It has also been definitely ascertained that the food sent to Belgium does not reach or benefit the Germans.

The neutral relief commission, conducted under the supervision of the American and Spanish Legations, has been accurately described by Earl Curzon as an absolute miracle of scientific organisation. The commission now urgently appeals for further contributions. Its original appeal produced over £1,500,000, but this is almost millions short of what is required.

Over 7,000,000 defenceless civilians in Belgium are suffering a tyranny almost inconceivable. Nevertheless, they have maintained a courageous passive resistance and have refused to work for the Germans. Practically half of this population is now destitute and lives on a pitiful ration.

Donations and subscriptions should be sent to the local committees or to Mr. Shirley Bann, M.P., Trafalgar Building, Trafalgar Square, London. The King has given £500 and Queen Mary £250 in response to this appeal.

### Cinderella Trinkets

During the first interval at the opening performance of Massenet's opera, Cinderella, at the Lyceum Theater this evening, the program girls will put on sale some useful brush and basketware and some artistic trinkets made by wounded French soldiers from cartridges and exploded shells. All the articles offered are from France and all were made by wounded soldiers. They have just been received.

We are asked to announce also that some boxes for the second and third performances remain unsold. They may be spoken for at Moutrie's.

## IF YOU KNOW

**Your Kitchen** is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen.

See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

**China Realty Company, Ltd.**

## HOLD GERMAN CONSUL FOR BRITON'S RELEASE

**French Won't Release Salonica Official Till Shiraz Consul Is Freed**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 30.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the German Consul deported from Salonica has been detained by the French Government, at Britain's request, pending the release of the British Consul at Shiraz, in Persia.



## More Shells In Thomsen House

(Continued from Page 1)  
The same hand as the other part. The witness replied that the wood-chow was handed to him by the government authorities at Peking. He denied that the stamp was so placed that an alteration could be made. In reply to a question from the assessor, the witness said that he had produced the wood-chow to the police on the date of the seizure. The assessor said that if the wood-chow was not produced the cargo could not be released.

**Refers To German Consulate**  
"I can arrange to have you see it at the German consulate," said Mr. Sommer.

He was told that it was now the proper time for him to prove that the transaction was proper and was asked how it came that the ammunition was found in the home of Mr. H. Thomsen, No. 1, Yu Yuen Road.

The witness said that the cargo came to Shanghai in 1900. In the same year it was confiscated by the German consulate and was released in 1902 when arms importation was again allowed. Part of the arms had been deposited in the British jail for 9 months. When Mr. Newman said that the ammunition held in the jail was of a different type, the witness said that this ammunition might have been kept in the German consulate. This cargo had been in various godowns about town, the last being the Chung Ka Pang in Pootung. This firm was urged by the British consulate not to have anything to do with Germans, so he was asked to remove the arms. They were then stored in the Thomsen house. He said that there were more arms in the Thomsen home—a fact which was no secret. Including the lot seized, there were in the house 16 cases of Hotchkiss shells, with 33 in each, 34 cases of Browning automatic ammunition, and 4 cases of other small ammunition.

He was asked why he took the ammunition to the nearest point outside the Settlement and answered that this was the cheapest way. He said that he had received no satisfaction from the court for the way the police had treated him.

**Signature Not Withdrawn**  
Mr. Newman asked whether it was true that the senior consul had withdrawn his signature from the permit. Mr. Sommer said "No." He added that the wood-chow was for 79 cases. If he had allowed the Customs to put the cases in their godown he would have had to pay a high rent.

The assessor asked if it was not true that the wood-chow called for 44 and not 79 cases. The witness repeated that it was for 79. Sub-Inspector Young testified that the wood-chow was written in Chinese and that the characters were for 44 and 35. S. I. Young described the seizure and Constable Smith told of accidentally discovering that ammunition was being loaded on a junk in the creek.

Mr. R. B. Mauchan, superintendent engineer at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, testified that he had been instructed by the Arsenal authorities to fit four guns on a sea-going vessel for the Chinese naval board. Two were of 37 m.m. caliber and two of 53 m.m., one of which is the caliber of some of the shells seized.

## Tom Longboat, Famous Canadian Indian Runner Becomes A Soldier



Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian runner, has enlisted in the Canadian army. Longboat, who retired from athletic competition several years ago, has always kept in perfect physical condition.

When he presented himself for enlistment he said that he thought the time had come for even married men to "do their bit" for their King and country.

## Germany Can't Get Cotton Cargoes Now

**New York Says Government Figures Show British Blockade Succeeds**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, March 30.—According to Government statistics, the export of cotton to the countries adjoining Germany shows a remarkable decrease since August, which is regarded as proving that the British navy has effectively stopped leakage.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirono Maru Apr. 8  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Apr. 1  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Apr. 11  
Per C.M. s.s. China. Apr. 17  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1  
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirono M. Apr. 30  
\*\* To connect with s.s. Tacoma Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

### Mails to Arrive

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 31 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about April 6, per C.M. s.s. China.  
The English mail of February 24 was due at Hongkong on March 29, and here on April 2. Expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya.

## Chaufeur and Woman Are Found Guilty

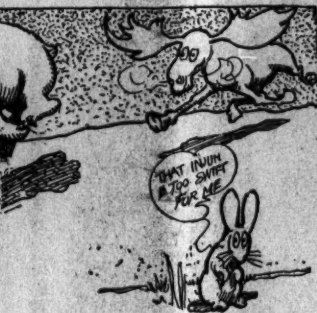
(Continued from Page 1)

Nielsen's house, the entrance of which was forbidden to any other person excepting the personal servants of Nielsen.

(6) That Nielsen and Morecher, after having left them there for some time, decided to take them away again.

(7) That they loaded several boxes of them on to the motor car, drove away with them, and, en route, asked the chauffeur to go away, saying they had no further need of his services.

(8) That they thus took away to an unknown destination 16 of the 24 boxes



deposited by them at their house, 44 Siccawei Road.

Now, in the actual removal and deposit of the explosive material the chauffeur acted under the orders of his master Nielsen, and his guilt is lessened by this extenuating circumstance; but, in agreeing to obey the orders of Nielsen, the chauffeur was cognizant of the illegal nature of the act in which his master requested his collaboration.

**'Medicine for India'**

Moreover, the defendant admits that if his master had decided to remove the projectiles from 32 Yangtze-poo Road to 44 Siccawei Road, it was from fear of the police of the International Settlement, whose attention had been drawn to him on account of the "Medicine for India" case, in which Nielsen had already been concerned.

Further, the chauffeur admits that Nielsen repeatedly told him to preserve complete silence in regard to their nocturnal expeditions; and that on March 5, that in the day following that, on which the shells were discovered, his master advised him not to go into the French Consulate, for fear lest he be interrogated by the police.

The chauffeur is guilty of having removed and deposited explosive material, knowing that in so doing he committed an illegality. The degree of his guilt depends on whether this removal and deposit were made with criminal intent.

The facts of the case, as also the evidence heard, prove that the said removal and deposit were made with criminal intent. In the first instance it is a question of munitions of war in the situation created by the world war which is taking place at this moment the removal and deposit of munitions of war by unauthorised persons, constitutes a crime, for the evidence of criminal intent on the part of those responsible for the said removal and deposit.

Secondly, the antecedents of Nielsen are extremely suspect, since he had already been implicated and concerned in one case of trafficking in arms destined for India. Moreover the clandestine circumstances in which the removal and deposit were effected indicate criminal intent.

**Efforts at Secrecy**

The evidence shows that Nielsen made every effort to keep the circumstances connected with the said removal and deposit absolutely secret.

The removal from No. 32 Yangtze-poo Road took place during the night while the chauffeur kept watch and the transport was being hidden in the carriage, and they were unloaded at No. 44 Siccawei Road likewise at night and the projectiles were deposited at Nielsen's house, and after some time were again loaded under the same circumstances, and on the way Nielsen desired his chauffeur to withdraw, all of which precautions indicate criminal intent.

Nielsen warned his chauffeur not to speak to anyone of these operations; and moreover, on March 5 he told him not to enter the French Consulate in order to avoid being interrogated by the authorities.

This fear of the authorities on the part of a man who has already been concerned in one case of trafficking in arms destined for India; is explained quite naturally when this same individual undertakes in concert with other persons the secret and nocturnal removal of 24 boxes of 25 shells each. Moreover all the evidence which has been heard on the subject of Nielsen's habitual occupations goes to prove that this person, together with others, has been long employed in acts endangering public security.

**'Irregular Life'**

First, this man's manner of life is extremely irregular, and although no-one knows of any fixed occupation and he has no fixed abode, yet there is every external evidence of wealth—several motor cars, a motor boat, yet with no recognised income that could justify a man of 26 in launching out on the expenditure necessitated by such a lavish display.

Secondly, this man has already been mixed up in a case of trafficking in arms destined for India; in addition to which he has just been caught almost in the illegal removal and deposit of 600 projectiles; and further, though possessed of no recognised income he makes use of unusual means of transport and locomotion; there are therefore grave suspicions that this man makes use of these unusual means of transport and locomotion with the object of carrying out with more ease a wide scheme in which the facts already discovered are mere details and in the accomplishment of which the

personality of Nielsen plays a part no doubt important but subject to directions given him by superiors.

This idea is further supported by other evidence, notably by the witness Popovich, who has admitted having been connected with Nielsen, Ettinger, Plascchke, Morscher and other German agents in carrying out this scheme. Moreover, the declarations of this witness are precise and prove the existence of an organisation whose aim is to carry disorder and destruction notably into Siberia at strategic points such as railway bridges, and into India and on merchant ships; indeed, proposals of this kind were made to him, false passports offered to him, and meetings took place in the course of which explosives and bombs were displayed and handled by Nielsen and his accomplices.

### Collaboration Proved

His evidence possesses particular value in that the existence of actual collaboration between the witness and Nielsen is thereby proved.

Further at the hearing of March 20 Nielsen's chauffeur, on being confronted with the witness, publicly admitted the following facts:—

(1) That Nielsen and the witness had frequent meetings notably at 44 Siccawei Road where the shells were found.

(2) That Nielsen often used to send his motor car to pick up the witness as a point agreed upon in advance in order to take him to 44 Siccawei Road.

(3) That Nielsen warned his chauffeur not to mention to anyone his interviews with the witness.

Thus the actuality of this collaboration between Nielsen and the witness, of which the latter has given precise indications, is now proved to the hilt.

Again, if further proof were needed of the existence of this criminal gang of which Nielsen is a member, and in execution of whose orders the shells were removed and deposited, it would be sufficient to reconcile the declarations of the woman Weinstein with the evidence already heard.

Now, this woman, whose relations with Nielsen were of that closely intimate nature which implies confidence, has given detailed particulars of Nielsen's mode of existence. She has stated that this man always went about armed with 2 revolvers and a dagger, and on being questioned by her about these extraordinary precautions he replied that he was engaged on matters of the highest importance which he would divulge to her after the war. Again Nielsen used to tell her that he had to go out at night in a motor coach on important business from which he used to return exhausted and one day he told her that he had spent the whole night working at loading boats and that he was too busy during the day to do this work, so that he had to do it by night.

**Abundant Capital Needed**

Now a man possessed of large resources, who despatches pistols to India, who removes shells by night, who handles bombs, who makes proposals to blow up railway bridges in Siberia, and merchantmen, who makes offers of false passports, a man who devotes certain of his nights to the clandestine loading of ships, is evidently employed in carrying out a task which necessitates abundant capital, numerous accomplices and a meticulous general organisation.

Moreover, Nielsen is incapable by himself of directing with his own means an enterprise of this kind.

Now the shells discovered on his premises are of 3 kinds, some of them being explosive shells, either of steel or of cast-iron, excellently suited for use against merchantmen, while others are common shells filled with bullets of chilled lead, intended to make the decks of ships.

Further 2 witnesses have proved that there were unbroken relations between Nielsen and his Consul, while the chauffeur, Liu Kin-piao has stated that Nielsen used to visit his Consul nearly every day at a fixed time and during the arms case he went there 3 times a day. The woman Weinstein too has stated that Nielsen frequently used to visit his Consul. And finally the witness Popovich for his part has testified to the presence of German authorities at the rendezvous which Nielsen gave him.

### German Agents' Activity

Moreover, the German agents in China, have already shown their activity by repeated transports of arms and explosives. It will be sufficient to take into consideration the arms case for India in October last and the case of the s.s. Iro Maru that left Shanghai the 2nd November last, having on board, as cargo, suspicious boxes that were jettisoned at the first sight of the French destroyers who seized her, and, as unique passengers, a certain M. Heintges, the German Consul at Mukden. There can be no doubt as to the character of the organisation of which Nielsen is a member or as to the fact that its aim is to do harm to the Allies to the gross abuse of China's neutrality and of the privilege of extra-territoriality which foreigners enjoy in this country, at the same time heedless of the danger caused to peaceable residents in the

settlement by their dealings in explosives.

In conclusion, the facts of the case are of such exceptional gravity as to warrant severity on the part of the Court in dealing with Nielsen's accomplices; but, inasmuch as the persons responsible for the conception, preparation and direction of the criminal acts in question are not before the Court, the Court has some grounds for showing clemency towards the accomplices who have already been arrested by the police.

As regards Liu Kin-piao, it has not been shown that he has fully known the criminal object which the gang of which Nielsen is a member had in view; he is therefore only guilty of being an accomplice in the act of unauthorised transport and deposit of explosive matters. Knowing that this transport was unauthorised, the chauffeur ought to have informed the police of what was going on. But, extenuating circumstances exist in his favor, because his master, calling every day and at fixed hours to his consul, must have appeared to this Chinese as a man of high influence. This idea explains why the chauffeur did not dare to denounce to the police the transport of ammunition and why he began to confess everything only when he saw all the evidence that was against him.

### Weinstock's Record

With regard to woman Weinstein, it has not been shown that she has been an accomplice in the act of transport or deposit of the shells in Nielsen's garden. She succeeded in August, 1914, in obtaining from the French Consul in Singapore a French passport, by taking advantage of a name that is not her own, and of a certificate of registration that is a forgery. This certificate is in the name of Emma Schwartz registered at the French Consulate in Moscow while there is not and never was anybody at that name registered at the French Consulate there. When taking advantage of this forged certificate, the woman Weinstein knew, as she confessed herself, that it was a forgery.

Moreover, she called on March 6 of the present year at the French Consulate at Shanghai in order to obtain a French passport under that very name which was not her own, and telling that she was a Frenchwoman, when she is not, and that she was willing to go back to France.

The woman Schwartz is therefore guilty of having knowingly used a false name and a forged certificate of French registration in that false name. The Court, however, admits that some clemency must be shown to a woman who seems to have been a victim of the white slave traffic. But, the forged certificate of registration in the name of Emma Schwartz had been returned in August, 1914, to the woman Weinstein who says that she destroyed it. She says too that this certificate was given to her in Cairo by a certain man named David Weissheps or Wise, of uncertain nationality, and that this man may possibly be present now at Shanghai.

The evidence heard at the Court points out conclusively to the existence at the German Consulate of an organisation, the business of which is to obtain and to give false and forged passports. Further, Nielsen has offered to the woman Weinstein to provide her with a false passport. Again, he asked her, if she succeeded in going to France, to carry something that Nielsen said he was willing to give to his friends in France where, he said, he has many.

These are therefore grave, precise and conclusive suspicions that the gang of which Nielsen is a member has had the idea to make use of the woman Weinstein in order to establish communication with some other confederates in Europe.

The Court therefore condemns Liu Kin-piao to 6 months in jail and orders that, his time being served, he will be put under caution. The Court condemns, too, the woman Weinstein to 3 months in jail and to a fine of \$2,000 and orders that her time being served, she will remain under the special watch of the French Police without authorisation of which she ought not to leave either the French Consession or Shanghai till the end of the war.



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## GERMANS BREAK SEVEN ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS

Austrians Also Hold Them By Defensive Mines; Artillery Is Kept Busy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 29.—Eastern theater. The Russians did not repeat their attacks in the northern sectors. South of the Narotch lake, the Russians continued their strenuous efforts by day and night. The Germans repulsed seven attacks, partly with the bayonet.

German air-squadrons successfully bombarded the enemy's railways, especially the station of Molodechno.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. Vienna, March 29.—Russian theater. —North of Boyan, the Russians, by blasting mines, repeatedly endeavored to enter the Austro-Hungarian positions. They were, however, repulsed, with serious losses.

North-east of the Strypa, a Russian night attack broke down through the effect of Austro-Hungarian mines in the foreground. The Russian artillery was lively in the Bessarabian front and near Olyka.

Italian theater.—The engagements near the Goetz bridge-head are continuing. In the Dobrodo sector, the artillery was active on both sides.

Italian attacks against the northern slope of the Monte San Michele and near San Martino were easily repulsed.

East of Selz, the engagements are still continuing, also in the Ploeken Pass region, where all the enemy's attacks were foiled. In front of the position of the 8th Kaerntner Chasseur battalion, more than 500 dead Italians are lying.

Austro-Hungarian aviators bombarded the railways in Venetia as lively traffic was observed.

Berlin, March 29.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst states: Today's conference of the main committee of the Reichstag is considered to be an extremely important meeting. All 28 members of the committee were present, also the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, von Jagow, the Secretary of State for the Interior, von Delbrueck, the Secretary of State for Finance, Helfferich, the Secretary of State for the Navy, von Capelle and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Solf.

A large number of members of the Reichstag availed themselves of the privilege to attend the meeting. The leader of the National Liberal party, Bassermann, reported about the military situation and also discussed the question of submarine warfare.

Then the Imperial Chancellor gave a confidential report about the policy followed by the Government, and answered questions asked by the reporting member of the committee, Bassermann. The newspapers announce that the official report about the proceedings will be published.

In the course of the meeting, the new Secretary of State, Admiral von Capelle, spoke about the submarine warfare. All members were deeply impressed by his speech.

The Progressive Liberals brought forward a resolution expressing complete confidence in the Government and proposing to proceed to the order of the day, without considering the proposition in regard to submarine warfare brought forward by the National Liberal, Conservative and Socialist parties. Another resolution is brought forward by the Progressive

Liberals, in case the proposition of the Center party is accepted.

The last sentence: "Liberty of use of the submarine weapon shall be reserved in the negotiations with foreign nations" would be changed into: "Liberty of use of the submarine weapon against Germany's enemies shall be reserved in actual and further negotiations."

Extensive measures had been taken in order to keep the meeting absolutely secret. The Director of the Offices of the Reichstag personally surveyed the service of control.

The committee of the Socialist party, at a conference on March 27, expressly condemned the proceedings of the dissenting members in the Reichstag and publicly declared that they consequently had to draw all consequences resulting from these proceedings. In a manifesto to the Socialist party, the committee further declares that Haase and his followers proceeded without giving the slightest notice of their intentions to the committee.

The manifesto further states: "The Governments of the Entente, which, up to the present, have declined all readiness to enter into peace negotiations, are putting their hopes on a long duration of the war. They hope not only for economical difficulties, but also for inner dissensions in Germany."

The Socialist party in France and the Labor party in Britain share this opinion and are assisting the policy of their respective Governments. The German Socialist party, for more than a year has endeavored to terminate the horrible bloodshed. They did everything that was in their power to re-establish international communication with the Socialist parties and to bring on a simultaneous and equal movement for peace in all countries. All efforts, however, failed.

The French paper Progress reports that the French Minister of Agriculture declared in the French Chamber that the surface of cultivated soil in France has diminished by 3,394,000 hectares.

Reports from Budapest state that the Rumanian Government has sent special commercial attaches Raduenco and Copeacu, to Constantinople, in order to foster the commercial relations between Rumania and Turkey and to discuss the necessary measures to this effect.

## Wants Mrs. Wilson To Set The Fashion

Milliner Says She Has It In Her Power To Dictate Styles For Women

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27.—

"Every milliner in the country hopes Mrs. Wilson will be re-elected whether her husband is or not," declared Ora Cne of New York, man milliner and reputed authority on millinery's raiment, in a lecture here. Cne asserts the new White House bride has it in her power to become the fashion-plate of the world, dictator of the world's styles.

"Mrs. Wilson," said Cne, "is the first wife of a President in many years young enough and with wealth enough to entertain or to afford a taste for fashion leading. She can help us wonderfully."

"Of course it would take money to set the world's fashions, but you see the First Lady of the Land is understood to have nearly half a million in her own right and a good jewelry business besides. In addition, Mr. Wilson makes \$75,000 a year as President."

"Here's the situation: There will be no permanent leader of the world's fashions unless the King of England should die and the Prince of Wales were to marry some enormously wealthy girl with a taste for dress. All that's extremely improbable—so it's Mrs. Wilson or no one."

## Mexican Mannikin 2,000 Years Old



Here is the oldest American antique known, a stone mannikin dating from 100 B. C., and found by a Mexican peon ploughing his fields in the district of San Andres. It is of conical shape, in jade or nephrite, about six and a half inches in height and three and three-quarter inches in diameter at the base. On it are carved the glyphs or symbolical figures which were the writing of the ancient Mexicans, and by means of which they recorded in stone the history of their race and achievements. But they give no clue to what this figure represents. With the upper part of the head of a man, it combines the bill of a bird and wings cover its sides. It is an idol, probably of these ancient people whose forms of worship are still unknown.

## Hindenburg Prepares Great Effort for Capture of Riga

Strong Re-inforcements from Belgium; Fleet Assembled To Attempt Forcing of Gulf; Start Next Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 29.—A passing thaw is melting the ice covering the Gulf of Riga. The Austrians and Germans are undertaking great preparations on both wings of our main front. The spring campaign is expected to commence about the end of April.

The Spring campaign on the northern front is expected to begin in earnest after the opening of the Gulf of Riga, approximately at the end of April, when it is believed that Marshal von Hindenburg will have been re-inforced by reserves and heavy guns.

According to our information, the Germans are not only bringing troops and heavy guns from the Belgian front, but they are also gradually concentrating battle-ships at Libau.

An important part is assigned to the German fleet in the forthcoming offensive. It is at present assembling at Libau, in anticipation of a renewed attempt to force an entry into the Gulf of Riga, in conjunction with an attack on Riga from the land side.

Thaw Impedes Operations. The official communique issued this evening reported: Fighting continues along the whole front, though a thaw has set in and all marsh and lake ground is flooded and the ice covering the rivers is softening. The movements of troops are being rendered ex-

traordinarily difficult, owing to the melting of the deep snow on the roads. Desperate counter-attacks delivered by the Turks, east of Trebizond, on the 27th, were repulsed. The Turks suffered enormous losses and retreated.

Our advance along the southern coast of the Black Sea is progressing slowly. The approaches to Ofli and on to Trebizond are intersected by lines of mountain defiles, forming natural defensive positions.

The Turkish force defending the seashore, about one army corps, has been re-inforced and re-victualled. It has Trebizond, on its left flank, as a base and, therefore, that port is considered to be highly important and will be stubbornly defended.

Peking, March 28.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 26, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the Riga front, artillery and rifle-fire is in progress.

Russians Develop Successes. On the Jakobstadt sector, our troops continued to develop their success south-east of Augustinohof. After violent fighting, they occupied the fortified region of the village of Epunk and repulsed several desperate German counter-attacks.

On the left flank of the Jakobstadt position, south of Livenhof, fighting has commenced. On the front of the Dvinsk region, our troops are con-

solidating at different places the territory they have occupied and are further advancing.

In the region north of Vidzy, our troops attacked an enemy position. On the sector north-west of Lake Sekh, our troops, in spite of a hurricane fire from the enemy's artillery, are successfully penetrating their innumerable defenses. The Germans are firing explosive bullets.

North-west of Postavy, the enemy, profiting by a snowstorm, attempted to repair their defenses, which had been destroyed by our fire. Our batteries checked their attempts in time.

Southward, as far as Polesie and its neighborhood, intermittent firing is taking place. On several sectors, the artillery are showing great activity.

In Galicia, the situation is unchanged.

### Sink Turkish Convoy

The Black Sea.—Our torpedo-boats, near the Anatolian coast, sank sixteen sailing vessels.

The Turkish front.—Our advance is continuing.

Later.—In the Riga region, the German artillery opened fire on Shlock and on the Ikskul bridge-head defenses. On the Jakobstadt sector, the Germans assumed the offensive in the region of the Mitau railway line, but were repulsed by our fire. At several other points, the artillery are showing great activity.

The fact, reported by our Staff, of our making eighteen German officers and 1,255 men prisoners on March 24 during the attack and capture of some enemy trenches, is given out as follows in the German report: "A small bow-shaped sector of our front, south of Lake Narotch, was drawn back a few hundred meters to the heights of the village of Blizniki, in order to take cover from the converging fire."

West of Dvinsk, our troops occupied an enemy trench, capturing prisoners. In the region north-west of Postavy and between Lakes Narotch and Vishnevskoe, fierce engagements are continuing.

### Break Up German Attack

On the remainder of the front, as far as Polesie, heavy firing is occurring at different places. South of Karpilovka, west of Derajno, the enemy attempted to attack, but were dispersed by our rifle-fire and bombs.

In Galicia, the enemy delivered an attack on one of our positions in the region where the Strypa falls into the Dniester. This attack was likewise repulsed by our fire.

The Turkish front.—In the region of the Upper Chorokh, our troops are energetically advancing. They are dislodging the Turks from the heights, which are fortified by lines of trenches in the form of terraces.

In the region south-east of the town of Bile, our troops have considerably advanced.

## Russian War Expenses G. \$15,000,000 A Day

Ordinary Budget Shows \$1,511,024,659 Revenue, \$105,207,140 Below Expenditures

Petrograd, March 1, (via London).

The budget presented to the Duma yesterday showed an ordinary estimated revenue of \$2,022,049,318 rubles, (about \$1,511,024,659) an estimated ordinary expenditure of \$3,232,463,698 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being \$1,210,414,380 rubles (\$905,207,140). The expenses included in the budget constitute only part of the total expenses, and the war expense, which is not included in the budget, may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times. The most important decrease in revenue will be found, it is estimated, in the receipts from alcoholic drinks, which are put at only \$600,000,000 as compared with \$89,000,000 in 1914. With the addition of items classed as extraordinary expenditure the budget shows a total expenditure of \$3,553,156,510 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being \$77,107,192.

The extraordinary expenses due to the war amounted to \$8,000,000,000 rubles in 1915 and are expected to reach \$11,000,000,000 in 1916, if the war lasts the entire year. The latter expense, together with the budget deficit, must be covered by means of credit operations.

The report of the Budget Committee continues as follows:

"With regard to rural economy, the surplus shown showed a decrease of 7,000,000 acres, but, thanks to a

good harvest, the wheat decrease was not appreciable. Decline in industrial activity has been compensated for by higher prices and army orders. Bank deposits reached the unprecedented figure of \$800,000,000 rubles.

The Budget Committee considers it absolutely necessary that the question of the unification of the whole political life of Russia and of the coordination of political action with external and internal financial, commercial and economic affairs be taken up for consideration."

The Finance Minister, Pierre Bark, in explaining the budget, said it was expected to realize more than 500,000,000 rubles from new sources of revenue created by the state of war. He had such confidence in the spirit of the Russian people to make permanent the advantages gained by temperance, he added, that he was loading himself with the heavy responsibility of drafting urgent legislation and devising taxes to cover the diminution of receipts caused by the cessation of the sale of liquor, so as to avoid all temptation to return to the past.

War expenditures, M. Bark continued, would compel the nation to face heavy deficits, but there existed means of restoring the budget balance by strict economy and by development of the nation's resources. To this end the Government was devising taxation of such a nature as to give free scope to the economic independence of Russia.

The cost of the war now amounts to \$1,000,000,000 rubles (\$15,000,000) daily. This expenditure for the present, M. Bark says, must be met by loans, and makes necessary large issues of paper money, an inevitable evil imposing the necessity of extreme prudence.

The Finance Minister emphasized the importance of the enormous increase in savings bank deposits, which was observable among all strata of the nation.

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## SAYS KAISER RISKS ALL ON BATTLE OF VERDUN

No Chance of Victory in The West if He Falls There, Says Lord Sydenham

### LITTLE HOPE ELSEWHERE

British Authority Says German Hold on Asia Is Broken By Russian Successes

London, February 26.—Lord Sydenham, who is recognized as one of England's greatest authorities on military questions, today prepared for The New York Times the following article dealing with recent developments in the theatres of war which are culminating in the battle of Verdun:

"The war, which at the end of September seemed to have reached a temporary equilibrium in the vast development of siege operations, assumed a new phase when the German project of eastern dominion was begun with the fourth invasion of Serbia on October 14. Bulgaria fulfilled her secret engagements with the Central Powers, and by November 23 the Serbian army, after offering most gallant resistance, was in retreat eastward. The conquest of Serbia by the combined forces was a sorry triumph. The Bulgarian army, striking the Serbians in flank and rear, made the result a foregone conclusion. The French and later the British forces attempted to get in touch with the Serbians on the south, but the direction of the Bulgarian attack was necessarily fatal, and unless it had been forestalled no effective help was possible. The railway through Nish to Constantinople was restored, and the first step in the Kaiser's long-laid plans was accomplished.

"Meanwhile the Allies gained time to intrench themselves in strength at Saloniki, and the vaunted attack upon them became impossible. The evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula released a large number of men, and the allied position is one of menace, while the Bulgarians and Turks are realizing painfully that substantial German support is not forthcoming.

### Opportune Stroke at Erzeroum

"The successful first step was soon countered by events of first-class importance. On February 16 the Russian trans-caucasian army captured Erzeroum and has since delivered lightning blows to the flying Turks. Their only stronghold in Armenia, with command of the roads west and south, have been lost, and the moral effect throughout the Middle and Near East is already felt far and wide. No more opportune stroke has been forthcoming since the battle of the Marne, and the records of the gallant Russian army contain nothing finer than this great feat of arms in mid-Winter, in one of the most difficult regions in the world. The effect has been gravely to impair German prestige, to checkmate long-cherished ambitions, and to strengthen pro-Allied sentiment in Rumania and Greece.

"The Germans waited fourteen months before launching upon their Balkan venture. As a result they conquered little Serbia and Montenegro, added greatly to their embarrassments, and lost all hope of dominating Asiatic Turkey. The Bagdad Railway, when it is finished, will not now be the pathway of the German will to power to the Persian Gulf. The attack on Egypt, which was never a danger, has ceased to be even a threat, and the position of the Germans in that unhappy country which they have led to ruin will be increasingly unpleasant.

"In Europe, outside the Balkan Peninsula, there has been, since the drive through Galicia and the abandonment of the fortresses of the Polish Quadrilateral, no successes which would be effectively exploited for the encouragement of the German people. The operations in the region of Dvinsk have failed, and the German troops have suffered much. On the Eastern front, in Bukovina, ground has been lost, and a reinforced Russian Army threatens Czernowitz. The amount of supplies obtained in the Balkan States has proved disappointing, and the Bulgarian troops are feeling the shortage, while in Constantinople there is a great stringency. Germany and Austria are not starving, as they are represented to be when American sympathy is desired, but the so-called blockade, tardily enforced, is beginning to tell. The German Government has assumed control of most commodities,

## May Succeed Marye As Envoy to Russia



DAVID R. FRANCIS.

David R. Francis of St. Louis, Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland and at one time Governor of Missouri, has an offer from the President to take the Ambassadorship to Russia as successor to George T. Marye, who resigned. Mr. Francis has not replied yet to the President.

No reason has been announced for Ambassador Marye's resignation, but it is understood his health has been so impaired that further residence in the Russian climate might endanger his life.

He has informed the State Department that his formal letter of resignation has been mailed from Petrograd. He is expected to start for the United States immediately after the arrival of Fred Morris Dearing, who has been transferred from Madrid to Petrograd as First Secretary of Embassy.

and the bureaucracy has not succeeded in securing an equitable distribution. Thus, in the smaller towns and villages especially, there are signs of want, and the heavy depreciation of the currency is added to the difficulties of the general financial and economic position, already serious, and no relief is in prospect, at least till the next harvest.

### Germany Craving For Peace

"The necessary result is that the German people are beginning to question the wisdom of the creators of the war and the veracity of official assurances. There is now a real and earnest craving for peace which finds expression in frequent suggestions of terms which a year ago would have been scorned. Unless some great change occurs the stage will soon be reached at which the moderation of the German Government will be widely proclaimed, in order that all blame for continuing the war may be thrown upon the Allies.

"In such conditions, then, there was

a strong probability that some great effort would be made in the west, and, after several local attacks on various points of the Allies' line, the tremendous movement on Verdun was begun. The method closely resembles that adopted in Galicia in May, June, and July—violent concentrated artillery fire, followed by massed infantry attacks. As usual in such cases, initial successes have been won, but after four days' hard fighting the gallant French are holding positions as strong as those from which they were pressed back by weight of numbers relentlessly applied. The flower of the German Army seems to have been brought to bear in the hope of cutting the French line in two, capturing the fortress of Verdun and preparing the way for a second advance on Paris. We cannot at present estimate the gains and losses with any accuracy. The German claims so far are moderate, and experience has shown that the delay caused by a succession of fortified lines enables reinforcements to be brought up and rearrangements to be made, while exhaustion follows such terrific efforts, even among troops so brave and stubborn as the Germans.

### Verdun Germany's Last Chance

"The result, when it is fully known, must be very important. If it proves the lines to be impregnable to the methods which gave von Mackensen his success in Galicia, the Germans must abandon all idea of victory in the west, and nowhere else in the vast theater of war are there any encouraging prospects, while the resources of the Allies are growing, and in Spring the eastern front will make heavy demands of the Germans.

"If the great venture north of Verdun proves only a local gain of ground at heavy cost, then, on the balance, it will not be far removed from disaster. In nineteen months of war German strength has been materially reduced, but not broken. The Allies had a long leeway to make up and are only now beginning to be fully provided with munitions. They stand more than ever united and determined that Europe shall be secured against future outbreaks of the furor Teutonicus, and that the wrongs of small States shall be righted. The war can have only one end, and the determining factor may be the awakening of the German people, who cannot be indefinitely deceived and who are already beginning to think for themselves."

### Sicawei Weather Report

30.—The depression shown in the Yangtze Valley is travelling across Kiangsi.

Rain and squalls in our regions. Barometer rising in the North of China, but still reading low in the central districts.

31.—Misty, damp, drizzling weather with S.E. to N.E. breezes.

### Meteorological Readings

Friday, March 31, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	8 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	759.65	759.77
" " inches	29.88	29.89
Variation a.m. for 24 h.	-1.08	-0.66
Variation a.m. for 12 h.	-0.68	-1.47
Direction	2	2
Wind	Kilom per hour	80
" Miles	18.6	11.2
Temperature (Cen)	10.2	11.0
" Fahr.	50.6	51.8
Humidity: 60	10	22
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

## BLOWN UP AS THEY CHARGE

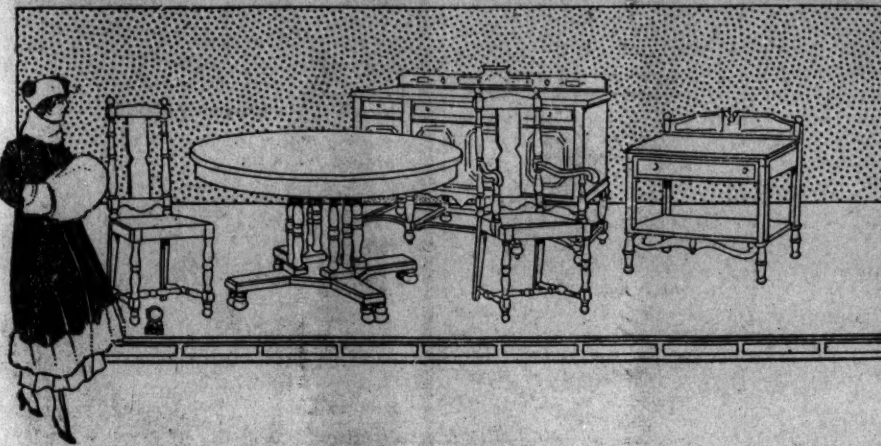
### French Sapper Tells How Germans Went to Their Death Singing

Paris, February 29.—"We were in a front line trench on the slope of Cote du Poivre," said a wounded sapper who has returned to a hospital. "The Captain sent me forward to a small shelter in the open, where the electric

contact had been placed which led to a mine field. I crawled through it along a narrow tunnel without mishap. "Through a slit I looked out on the battlefield as through the opening in a theatre curtain. I saw the Germans, after long waiting, march forward in good order. They thought from their observations that the bombardment had sufficiently devastated our trenches, but they were unable to see that our

men had held firm and were making fresh trenches and using shell craters. "The Germans were 200 yards from my post when our rifles and machine guns opened fire. They were taken by surprise and crouched down. When the order was passed along their line to advance they began to sing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and dashed forward. "My heart beat madly. They were over the mine at last. I touched the

button. An infernal fountain seemed to shoot up, in the midst of the mass of men in gray, with a majestic whirl of smoke. I saw men go up bodily, as if from the crater of a volcano. "The attack was stopped. I crawled back to my trench. I had barely emerged from the tunnel when I felt a burning sensation in my shoulders and fainted. When I recovered consciousness I found myself in an ambulance."



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THE FEW DOLLARS IT COSTS YOU PROPERLY TO ADVERTISE YOUR SALE, ARE NOTHING AT ALL WHEN YOU STAND TO LOSE OR MAKE HUNDREDS OF TAEIS IN A FEW HOURS. REMEMBER, YOU HAVE ONLY ONE CHANCE, AND THE SIZE OF THE CROWD AND THE CLASS OF BUYERS YOU ATTRACT, WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON HOW WELL YOU HAVE ADVERTISED YOUR SALE.

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In the old days, when Shanghai was but a small community, sufficient publicity could be attained by advertising a need in one newspaper. But Shanghai is now a city with nearly 15,000 foreign inhabitants and several foreign newspapers. To reach the greatest number of these people, it is necessary to make use of the advertising columns of the newspapers that are most widely-read.

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The firm of auctioneers to whom you entrust the sale of your goods may, for generations, have been in the habit of inserting notices of their auctions in—to quote the shibboleth—"One morning and one evening newspaper." Well and good, if by so doing the greatest amount of publicity is attained, but if your auction advertisement does not appear in The China Press—the newspaper with the largest circulation—your auctioneer has failed in his duty to you, for he has not taken steps to ensure the largest number of people possible being present at your sale.

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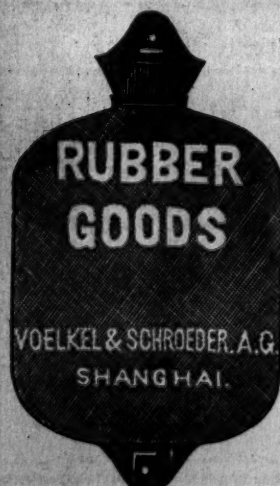
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-- Sporting --  
-- News --

## LANCASTRIAN GOLFERS HEADED BY J. SCOTSON

Defeats W. N. C. Allen in Final  
By Two Up and One  
To Play

The results of the Lancastrian Association Golf Handicap are as follows:

### First Round

D. Leigh (18) walk over, E. B. Broadrick (18) scratched.  
V. Grundy (10) beat L. Ashton (9).  
R. S. Ivy (18) walk over, T. Currie (18) scratched.

W. N. C. Allen (12) walk over, J. Harrop (18) scratched.  
F. Jones (18) walk over, H. Thomas (10) scratched.

### Second Round

V. Grundy (10) beat D. Leigh (18).  
R. S. Ivy (18) beat J. Frost (18).  
Jas. Scotson (4) beat B. Anderton (8).

R. W. Wells (10) walk over, J. Burnside (9) scratched.  
G. B. Stormes (8) walk over, G. H. Phillips (12) scratched.

P. B. Critchley (9) walk over, S. Hammond (18) scratched.  
W. Dutton (16) beat H. Crowther (18).

W. N. C. Allen (12) beat F. Jones (18).

### Third Round

V. Grundy beat R. S. Ivy.  
J. Scotson beat R. W. Wells.  
G. B. Stormes beat P. B. Critchley.  
W. N. C. Allen beat W. Dutton.

### Semi-Final

J. Scotson beat V. Grundy.  
W. N. C. Allen beat G. B. Stormes.

### Final

J. Scotson (4) beat W. N. C. Allen (12) by two up and one to play.

### S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C., Headquarters, 15, Canton Road, Shanghai, March 30, 1916.

26.—Corps Parade.—The Corps will parade on Saturdays, 8th, 15th and 29th April. Details will be issued later.

As it is not possible again this year to have the usual ceremonial inspection, the parade on 29th April will count as equivalent of the Inspection Parade for Efficiency.

27.—Church Parade.—The Church Parade will be held on Sunday, April 30th.

28.—Ammunition.—From May 1st, 1916, the price of ammunition will be \$10 per 100.

29.—New Weekly Magazine.—A good class weekly magazine will shortly be published, to be known as "The Eastern Critic." It will contain a Special Volunteer Supplement, and the Editor asks for Volunteer subscribers and contributors. All communications should be addressed to "The Editor, The Eastern Critic," 129, Bubbling Well Road.

30.—Promotions.—The following promotions have been approved by the Council and Gazetted March 30, 1916.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Crocker to be Lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1916.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Monk to be Lieutenant, March 3, 1916.

2nd Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith to be Lieutenant, March 10, 1916.

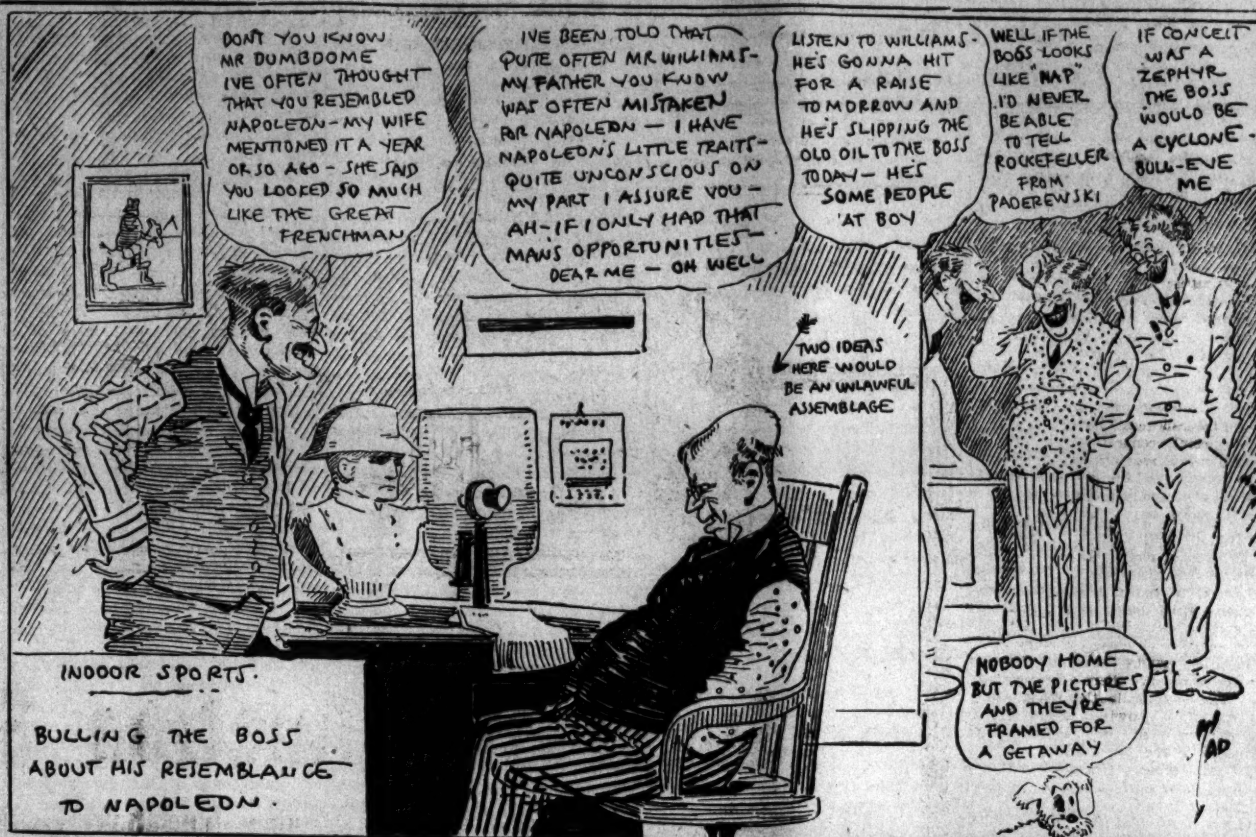
2nd Lieut. H. D. Hilliard to be Lieutenant, March 10, 1916.

2nd Lieut. J. S. Chisholm to be Lieutenant, March 17, 1916.

31.—Leave.—Leave has been granted to Lieut. J. H. Crocker for 8 months from March 24, 1916.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS.  
BULLING THE BOSS  
ABOUT HIS RESEMBLANCE  
TO NAPOLEON.

### Today's Football

#### England v. Scotland

The grand charity football match between England and Scotland will be played today at the Shanghai Football Club's ground, to commence at 3 p.m. The ball will be kicked-off by H. B. M. Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser. Seats have been especially reserved for ladies, and the price of admission will be \$1.00. The match is being played in aid of Shanghai's wounded men at the front.

The teams will be:—

England:—A. Macmillan, J. Quayle, G. F. Forshaw, F. S. Ward, W. J. Gande (Captain), W. J. Brown, J. Hardwick, A. Baskett, R. W. Yorke, A. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford.

Scotland:—McLean, Murray (Captain), Tonkin, Train, Robertson, Adams, Lawson, Bertenshaw, Wilson, Watson, Leslie. Reserves: McEachran and Dunlop.

The English team will play in white, and the Scottish team in red and black. The linesmen will be Messrs. W. Bissett and Jas. Scotson, and the referee, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

### TEST BETHLEHEM SHELLS

#### Cape May Range in Charge of Russian Army Officers

Cape May, N. J., February 28.—Guns were mounted today upon the new testing range of the Bethlehem Steel Company on the Delaware Bay shore, six miles from here. The shell testing is in charge of seven Russian army officers, who have had a force of 200 getting the range in order for the testing. The range is in addition to the one established here a year ago by the Bethlehem Company.

The Russians maintain their own office, have Russian employees, and have leased for a year two of the largest cottage dwellings here. The steel company now has leased all the land on the Delaware Bay from Cape May to a point ten miles north. It also has a third testing ground at Pierce's Point, where English officers have supervision.

#### ASQUITH TO ROME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 30.—Mr. Asquith has left for Rome, to attend an important conference there.

## Baden Powell Scouts Association In Annual Meeting

The B. P. Scouts Association held its 6th Annual Meeting at the Rowing Club Headquarters last night. The chair was taken by Consul General Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., while the members of the Scout Council present were Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Dr. H. C. Patrick, Messrs. A. H. Leslie, Scoutmaster F. Lloyd, Hon. Scoutmaster Hertelet, and Mr. D. Verney, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes for last year's meeting having been read, the chairman then addressed the meeting. Sir Everard said he was glad to report that the B.P. Scouts seemed to be in a very flourishing condition, the troop having grown considerably during the past year. He emphasized the good work done by the officers of the Troop—a work which had loyalty and the highest patriotic motives for its end—and said the community owed a debt of gratitude to the self-sacrificing labors of the men who had come forward and were giving so much of their time and energies to train the British boy and get all that was best out of him. The officers were a credit to the Troop, and the Troop a credit to the Settlement, and looking back over the past, the Troop had made a fine name for itself and was progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

"As regards the question of finance," Sir Everard said, "we seem to have paid our way. We began the year with the small balance of \$3.41 and we ended it with a credit balance of \$31.63."

He was very emphatic on the necessity for members of the Association doing their share and if they could not help in the training, they might do more towards the financial side of the movement. The money received was well spent and the Troop was its worth out of every dollar subscribed. It was the duty of parents especially to support the movement in every way, as scouting was doing a very great deal towards inculcating manliness, patriotism and discipline into the boys of Shanghai, and training them to take their share in the proud heritage of British citizenship later on in life. In spite of a fairly numerous list of associates, which should have brought in an income of about \$425, the sum received was only \$140.

The Scoutmaster was then asked to read his report for the year. It was an exhaustive and minute survey of a year's hard and good work done with the Troop.

The election of next year's Scout Council then took place. The following members having signified their willingness to serve, were proposed for membership by Mr. Joseph and seconded by Mr. Nobelston:—

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Major T. E. Trueman, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Messrs. G. M. Billings, W. H. Leslie, E. P. Graham Barrow, I. A. Donnelly, Scoutmaster Fitzroy Lloyd, Hon. Scoutmaster H. R. Hertelet.

Dr. Patrick in a short survey of work done by members of the Scout Council during the past year, regretted that it had not been found possible up to the present to invite members of other bodies to join the Council, but as the Baden Powell Scouts were incorporated under Royal Charter and restricted to British subjects his idea was at the present time unconstitutional, though at the same time he was glad to see that the Troop had a strong and keen Allie Patrol attached to its strength which was in every way a credit, and though actual affiliation to the B. P. movement had not been granted to these scouts under London Headquarters regulations, they were attached and incorporated in the scheme as scouts under the

Foreign Troops Regulations, and he hoped at some future time to see even a closer bond of union effected.

Scoutmaster Lloyd said it was his pleasant duty to report the happiest relations existing between himself and the masters of the various schools whose boys formed members of the Troop. He had always found schoolmasters an entirely sympathetic and kind hearted fraternity, who were as keen on the scout movement as he was himself, and ever ready to help him in the work at all times. This cordial co-operation had not always been attained in the past owing to misconceptions of the proper way in which school and scouting could and should work together, but he was glad to think that today his firmest supporters were the heads of the various large schools whose boys formed respective sections of the Troop.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindness in presiding at the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

## Cabinet Ministers Take Part Pay With Bonds

London February 24.—In response to strong agitation by the newspapers urging the Ministers to set the country an example of economy, preferably by accepting reductions in their salaries, it is announced that the Ministers have agreed to accept one-quarter of their salaries in the form of exchequer bonds.

It is considered extremely probable that the whole body of civil servants will be invited to accept a part of their salaries in a similar form of exchequer or war loan bonds.

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**SPEEDY SUSTENANCE**

is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

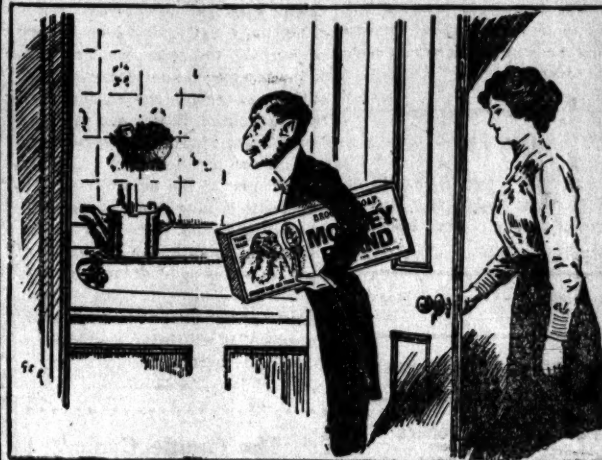
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\$3.00 per hour

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## MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BATHROOM—

## MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

MAKES

COPPER LIKE GOLD—  
TIN LIKE SILVER—  
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## WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

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Rebirth of a Nation Edition

OF  
THE CHINA PRESS

The Chinese Section of The Rebirth of A Nation Edition is now out of the press and can be obtained at the Offices of THE CHINA PRESS, 41, Canton Road, Shanghai.

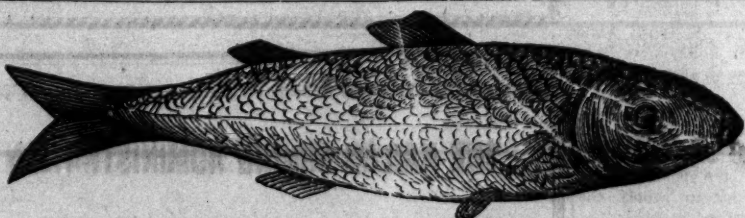
The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

It contains numerous illustrations and interesting articles on China by well-known writers.

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The Go-ahead Optical House.

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# The China Press

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THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

Owing to the low pressures spreading  
from the westward to our regions,  
misty weather, with some more  
threats of rain, is expected here  
and in the neighborhood. Breezes  
from the easterly quarter all along  
the coast.

## BIRTH

BORN, at Red Cross Hospital, on  
March 31, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. A.  
C. Davis, a daughter, Eva Grace.

9244

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## Passionate Economics (New York Times)

THE editor of the London  
Economist turns a cold,  
economic eye upon the mere  
journalist who would that England  
could despatch Germany in two ways  
at once, that is, suffocate her and at  
the same time inflame her to the  
bursting point. He (the editor) says:

"But whether our so-called blockade  
really contributes to the difficulties of  
the German Government is a scientific  
problem which the leader-writer of  
a half-penny dreadful is quite in-  
capable of solving. On one day he  
shouts with delight at a fall in the  
German exchanges. On the next he  
yells with indignation because Den-  
mark is allowed (sic) to import more  
tea than she needs, and to export the  
surplus to Germany—and Russia. He  
then cries out that there are pro-  
German influences at work in the  
Cabinet and Foreign Office. And yet  
this simpleton cannot understand that  
if Germany had no foreign trade she  
would have no exchanges, and most  
of her financial difficulties would dis-  
appear for the period of the war."

But the journalist has some defense,  
if he can get his breath. He may say  
that inconsistency has to be met on  
its own ground. German writers,  
some of them economists, like the  
editor himself, perversely take the  
other side of the argument at both  
angles. England's attempt to strangle  
Germany, they say, has made Ger-  
many economically invincible, as she  
never was before. But, at the same  
time, for the inhumanity of cutting  
Germany off from its sources of food  
supply England deserves to be  
destroyed. Isolation has forced an  
empire to be self-sustaining, and a  
self-sustained country is better off in  
war than one that buys goods from  
foreigners and sends its money away  
from home. The undertaking of Eng-  
land to "starve" 65,000,000 people  
justifies Zeppelin raids and submarine  
warfare, argues the German; but it  
also has the miraculous effect of  
keeping the Imperial money in Ger-  
many, where it circulates over and  
over and makes everybody richer.  
Besides, they cannot be starved.

All of this apparent confusion, in  
German as well as in English  
thought, comes of getting emphasis  
in the wrong places. There is truth  
even in these seeming contradictions,  
if the facts be put in their right  
relations. The ideal blockade, from  
the English point of view, would  
create conditions under which Ger-  
many could import nothing for  
purposes of war, but everything else  
very freely, and would be unable to  
export anything at all except gold and  
credit. In that case the kind of  
economic strangulation which the  
journalist imagines and the fall in  
German exchange which so vastly  
delights him might proceed together,  
to the ultimate ruin of Germany, for  
then she could not buy what she most  
wanted, would buy other things more  
or less, would be unable to pay for

them in goods, and would be worse off  
than now she is.

On the other hand, the ideal situa-  
tion for Germany would be that in  
which, though in general self-sustain-  
ing, she might be free to import  
goods with which to make war faster  
and more terrible, and to export in  
payment therefor other goods, like  
dyes and toys, that have no destruc-  
tive use, and would serve only to  
balance the trade account. As things  
are, there is neither an ideal blockade  
from the English point of view nor  
an ideal situation from the German  
point of view. Each ideal has two  
aspects, and is incompatible with the  
other for inverted reasons.

As a matter of fact, Germany is  
buying a great deal of merchandise  
from the outside world in spite of the  
blockade. The depreciated state of  
the Mark is proof enough. Her chief  
difficulty has been not to procure  
goods but to pay for them in other  
goods. She has no export trade;  
therefore she has to pay in credit or  
in gold. She is doing both, and she  
pays war prices in a depreciated  
currency, which is terribly wasteful.  
She pays in credit wherever she can,  
because she is loth to spare gold;  
but she pays gold when it is a ques-  
tion of that or no merchandise. Hol-  
land has an army of 400,000 men,  
costing a million guilders a day,  
chiefly employed to prevent smug-  
gling, the penalty for which is very  
severe. All the same, you find Hol-  
land fishermen whose pockets bulge  
with German gold, representing gains  
from a pair of horses got over the  
frontier at night or payment in  
advance for the next catch of fish.  
In Sweden it is now proposed to stop  
coining gold, and there is a bill in  
Parliament to authorize the National  
Bank to refuse gold at its windows,  
because the country is being deluged  
with it. That also is German gold.  
Enough of it will bring merchandise  
through insuperable obstacles.

## The Gentle Cynic

A woman begins to show her age  
when she doesn't care who looks  
over the birth records in the family  
Bible.

It sometimes pays to chuck a bluff.  
If you can't have your own way,  
pretend the other way is yours.

It's an easy matter to take a day  
off, but it isn't every man who can  
put it back.

Most women are curious, but the  
most curious thing in the world is  
a woman who isn't.

## Tale of Suvla Blizzard

A medical officer who was present at  
the evacuation of Gallipoli, writing  
home, says:—

"I believe I have told you of the  
great blizzard and frost at Suvla; and  
here on the fourth and fifth days  
dozens of men came in frozen solid to  
the knees, many with gangrene far  
advanced. A lot of them were mere  
boys, but they refused to leave the  
trenches till reinforcements poured in.  
Even the sick in hospital rose up and  
took their rifles and went up to hold  
the line. It was truly magnificent."

"One little picture I will draw illus-  
trative of our life for five days. One  
morning a Newfoundland in a trench  
near us called my attention to two  
figures in a ditch out by the Salt Lake.

"I took out a stretcher party and  
there we found two lads of the City  
of London Regiment sitting in the ditch,  
frozen and dead. One had his arms  
round the other, who held fragments  
of biscuit in the corner of his mouth."

"Fancy the struggle for life across  
one and a half miles of frozen marsh  
in the teeth of a blizzard, and then  
within sight of the lights of our camp,  
the weaker had given way and his  
chum had sat down with him and put  
his arms round him and tried to get  
him to eat a piece of ration biscuit,  
and so death had found them both.  
The agony of the battle of Sari Behr  
was matched by the despair of the  
blizzard at Suvla. But these men were  
the heroes of the child's dream."

## Victor Hugo's Prophecy

Standing one day in 1910 at Victor  
Hugo's tall, work-worn desk in the  
house, 6, Place des Vosges, so long  
his Paris home and now a museum  
consecrated to his memory, I copied  
the lines says a writer in the New  
York Times, from the half sheet of  
yellowing paper that had been found  
lying there the day the great poet  
and patriot died and had been  
piously preserved as his last message  
to mankind. I append a translation:

"I represent a party which does not  
as yet exist, the party of revolution,  
of civilization. This party will  
mold the twentieth century.  
"There will come forth from it,  
first, the United States of Europe,  
and then the United States of the  
World."

Let us hope that this message  
may prove a prophecy.

# THE CONSERVATION OF LIFE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February  
24.—The Federal Government  
has just shown what it is doing in the  
national Safety First campaign. If  
you allow yourself to get sick or killed  
or injured, it is not the fault of your  
Uncle Samuel.

The first national Safety Exposition,  
including exhibits and demonstrations  
from twenty-five government bureaus  
was held in Washington from  
February 21 to 26. There has been a  
general impression abroad to the effect  
that Uncle Sam is a safety crank, but  
the scope and variety of the exposition  
was a surprise to all but the closest  
followers of the movement.

There was the bureau of Navigation,  
for instance. One of the duties of this  
bureau is the enforcement of a law  
providing that every vessel carrying  
more than fifty passengers, either on  
the ocean or the Great Lakes, must  
be equipped with a wireless apparatus,  
effective up to a hundred miles at  
least. The radio inspectors reported  
twenty-six vessels which left our ports  
in 1915 to meet with disaster. They  
caught on fire, they ran ashore, they  
got jammed in the ice, they collided  
with each other, their cargoes shifted;  
but they summoned assistance by  
wireless. In twenty-five cases the  
wireless call brought such prompt help  
that only two lives were lost altogether.  
The twenty-sixth case was the  
Lusitania.

On the Lakes, the wireless comes in  
very handy for receiving storm warn-  
ings from the Weather Bureau stations  
on shore. In the storms of November  
1913—a bad month—nineteen vessels  
were destroyed on the lakes. None of  
them had radio equipment. The boats  
with wireless got warning and took  
shelter in time.

The Coast Guard exhibited two life  
boats—an old-timer with a long record  
of waves breasted and lives saved,  
and one of the newest power boats that  
multiplies efficiency. The Coast  
Guard renders perhaps the most  
widely assorted safety service of any  
arm of the government. Besides such  
commonplace incidents as saving  
wrecked vessels, it has on its records  
the prevention of suicide, return of  
lost children to their parents, emer-  
gency piloting, fire-fighting, and the  
arrest of thieves and law-breakers.

In the way of recent history, the  
Coast Guard records showed that on  
360 days in the last year one or more  
of its branches were seeing active service.  
Fifteen hundred people were rescued  
from immediate danger, and the vessels  
to which some form of assistance was  
given carried over ten thousand souls.  
In many cases this assistance prevent-  
ed serious accident. The service  
restored to life six people dragged from  
the ocean after having been under  
water ten to fifteen minutes.

The Coast Guard service includes  
both the life-saving and the revenue  
cutter branches. It is under the  
Treasury Department.

The Forest Service is another one of  
Samuel's children that is out for safety  
first, last and all the time. Few people  
living off the national forest areas  
have any idea of the menace and  
terror that a forest fire can be. There  
were over 6,600 forest fires in the last  
fiscal year. The work of the service  
reduced the loss of life to a minimum,  
and the timber damage to four per  
cent of what it was in 1910. The  
government fights fires by means of  
lookout stations, special guards in  
the dry season and a highly efficient  
corps of trained fighters.

The most important work yet to be  
done in this line is education of the  
public in the causes and prevention of  
fires. Almost three-fifths of all the  
fires in 1914 were directly attributable  
to human agencies—an increase of  
eleven per cent over the year before.  
This means that the public is begin-  
ning to realize that it owns some of  
the finest pleasure grounds in the  
world, and is flocking to them in  
greater numbers every year. The  
service finds it comparatively easy to  
instruct permanent residents of the  
reserves in safety measures, but the  
"irresponsible transient visitor is a  
formidable menace." It sounds hard  
on the casual camper, but no doubt it  
is true. Before you go camping, see  
what the service has to advise in the  
line of safety first.

Fire prevention work along another  
line was indicated by the exhibit of the  
Bureau of Standards. The bureau  
estimates that the use of fire-proof  
materials in the construction of in-  
dustrial plants would decrease the  
annual property loss by forty per cent,  
and the loss of life by an annual  
twenty. The work of the bureau in  
this connection consists primarily in  
testing materials as to their fire-  
resisting qualities.

The Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion finds time between rate hearings  
to put in a lick or two for safety, as  
its exhibit demonstrated. A few years  
ago, fifty per cent of the accidents to  
railway trainmen came from the old  
style link and pin coupling. Last year,  
as a result of the work of the Com-  
mission, accidents from this cause were  
held down to six per cent.

The railroads have a good record in  
the matter of safety, and they must  
divide the credit with state legislators  
and the Interstate Commission. More  
than a million cars were personally  
inspected last year. More steel cars  
are being used, the road-beds are kept  
up better than formerly, and the  
electric block signals are getting a  
wider use. In 1915, the number of  
passengers killed was reduced sixteen  
per cent over 1914, the number of  
employees killed decreased thirty-six  
per cent in the same year. Out of  
over a billion passengers carried only  
222 were killed—less than in any year  
since 1898 when only half a billion  
people travelled, and an average of one  
in every 450,000.

The Public Health service is an-  
other branch of the Treasury Depart-  
ment. Its preventive work is one of  
the biggest safety movements in the  
country, even though not one of the  
most spectacular. The quarantine  
stations which ring us round with a  
sanitary wall against infection from  
abroad are part of the service, and the  
Children's Bureau is another and  
newer off-shoot from the same stem,  
though it comes under the Department  
of Labor instead of the Treasury. The  
motto of the Children's Bureau might  
well be "Safety at the Very First."  
Its work in baby conservation during  
the last five years has appreciably  
cut down the infant mortality in the  
country. It is a sort of scientific  
grandmother to all American women.

The American Red Cross, has  
reduced the number of fatal accidents  
by preventing a number of accidents  
from ending fatally. In cooperation  
with various industrial organizations,  
fire and police departments, and such  
bodies as the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, it  
has given a number of courses in first  
aid to the injured. The latest move  
along this line was a course for  
lumbermen. The department is under  
the direction of the Army Medical  
Corps, and its instructors are com-  
petent physicians.

The activities of the Bureau of Mines  
are probably better known to the public  
than those of any of its brethren in the  
government safety campaign. The  
work of the bureau affects more than  
a million miners, with all the souls  
dependent on them. The deaths for  
1915 were decreased by 468 from the  
1914 mark. First aid courses were taken  
by more than 30,000 miners, all of  
whom are now qualified to act as  
members of any hospital corps—an-  
other preparedness asset.

The Department of Labor, besides  
the exhibit of the Children's Bureau,  
was represented by models of various  
safety appliances used in the industries  
—the iron and steel trades, and the  
manufacture of heavy machinery for  
the most part. It also showed the  
good effect of safety appliances in other  
fields, such as among the cotton  
operatives.

The Bureau of Lighthouses gave an  
idea of its immense and complex  
system of buoys, bells, light-ships and  
lighthouses. The Reclamation Service  
showed how the reclamation of swamp  
areas results in the eradication of  
many diseases. The children of families  
moved on to the reclaimed land from  
congested centres of population grow  
up strong and healthy instead of  
stunted and weak.

At times the Reclamation Service  
employs as many as 16,000 men. It  
applies the safety principles to its own  
employees first, and as a result has kept  
the death rate down to a minimum.  
At Wilmington, N. D., the service has  
been running a coal mine for five years  
to furnish fuel for a pumping station.  
There has never been a life lost in that  
mine.

Under an autocracy, the welfare of  
the people is a direct responsibility on  
the ruling class. In a democracy, the  
function of government is limited to  
showing the people how they can best  
work out their own salvation. In the  
great safety campaign, Uncle Sam is  
doing his share. It is only for the  
people of the country to do theirs, and  
we will establish a new record in  
avoiding needless loss of life.

## He Takes the Fourth

"The elder and greater Moltke said:  
"There are always three courses open  
to the enemy—and he takes the  
fourth."  
"That epigram illustrates com-  
pletely the folly of prophecy in war,"  
says Mr. Belloc in *Land and Water*.

# German Plans And British Preoccupations

By H. W. Wilson

That in the near future we may  
reach the crisis of the war and that  
the issue of that crisis may depend on  
the success of failure of some great  
naval stroke by the enemy is now  
widely believed among neutrals.

The British Navy is the keystone of  
the Alliance. Were its hold on the  
sea shaken Great Britain would be  
ruined, Russia would be isolated, the  
French front turned, and Italy crush-  
ed. The German Admiralty and the  
German Government fully understand  
these facts. In the early days of the  
war they attempted to overcome the  
fighting force of the British Fleet by  
attrition. That plan failed. Next  
they tried a submarine "blockade." This  
expedient was not more success-  
ful. There remains the possibility  
that in their next campaign they may  
attempt to gain command of the sea by  
a direct struggle with the British  
Fleet, or that as an alternative they  
may essay an attack on our commerce  
with submarine cruisers and surface  
raiders of the Moewe type.

The success of our Navy, in any  
conflict depends on three factors:  
personnel, command, and material,  
which includes ships and guns.  
As to personnel, though our Navy  
is vastly superior in sea experience,  
the Germans have now had eighteen  
months of war, which has enabled  
them to give a better training to their  
large number of short-service men.  
They have had some practice at sea  
in the Baltic and in the mine-protected  
area of water off Heligoland, where  
they can always be screened by their  
aircraft, trawlers, and huge destroyer  
flotillas.

In command the Germans have a  
great advantage. They are under  
direct naval control and not governed  
by a committee.

The command of the British Fleet  
is primarily in the hands of the Board  
of Admiralty, a committee consisting  
of four naval officers and four civil-  
ians. Not one of the four civilians  
knows anything of naval war. One  
of them, a most brilliant amateur, is  
the political head of the Navy and  
holds office as First Lord of the Ad-  
miralty, with practically absolute  
power over the fleet (as appeared from  
the Dardanelles business) if he chooses  
to assert that power.

In material we started the war with  
a large predominance in battleship  
strength and guns, though in modern  
large submarines and destroyers we  
did not stand so well.

In the action fought at sea we have  
found in practice that a marked  
superiority in force is necessary for  
success. The idea that one English-  
man is equal to three Germans (once  
entertained by Sir John Simon, though  
never by fighting men) ought by now  
to have been knocked out of our pol-  
iticians. A superiority in numbers and  
guns is more than ever necessary be-  
cause the enemy has always the initia-  
tive at sea. He can decide whether  
and when he will attack, and he can  
watch with his airships, which are now  
constantly patrolling the North Sea in  
fair weather, for a good opportunity.

Our superiority can only be main-  
tained by constant exertion. There  
is only one safe hypothesis in this war,  
that Germany has done and will do  
all that human power can do in naval  
construction and the re-arming of her  
ships with heavier guns. As a  
matter of fact, we know from the  
Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* that her  
yards are working as hard as they can.  
They are thoroughly up-to-date and  
equipped with the most modern  
machinery, so that they are certainly  
equal if not superior to anything of  
their kind in this country. They were  
building merchant shipping largely  
before the war, and all this construc-  
tive capacity will now have been  
diverted to war work.

In 1909 there were in Germany  
twenty ships capable of accommodating  
the largest battleships and battle-  
cruisers. Six of these were occupied  
when the war began. It was possible  
for Germany to lay down fourteen ad-  
ditional Dreadnoughts, even if the  
number of slips had not been in-  
creased.

As to Germany's ability to build  
and complete them quickly, we have  
Mr. McKenna's most significant ad-  
mission in 1909:

Two years ago anyone familiar  
with the capacity of Krupp's and  
other great German firms would  
have ridiculed the possibility of  
their undertaking to supply the  
component parts of eight battle-  
ships in one year. Today this  
productive power is a realized fact.  
It will tax the resources of our own  
great firms if we are to retain  
supremacy in rapidity and volume  
of construction. . . . The Ger-  
man power of constructing this  
particular type of ship is at this  
time almost, if not fully, equal to  
our own owing to their rapid de-  
velopment during the last eighteen  
months.

In the seven years since those grave  
words were spoken Germany has not  
stood still. The *Daily Mail* in 1909 gave  
the Government warnings, which  
have since been only too bitterly  
justified by events, as to the vast in-  
stallations of heavy machine tools  
and huge lathes being laid down in  
the German armament factories at  
that date. The Government took no  
heed or abused those who had warned

it; and the stupendous German  
superiority in the output of munitions  
was the result of this silent, subtle  
form of armament.

# Travellettes

Zanzibar

"WHEN Zanzibar plays the  
flute, half Africa dances,"  
says an old Arab proverb.  
Zanzibar is not as impor-  
tant today as it was when that saying  
was coined, but the island city is still  
dominant over the trade of a vast  
stretch of territory. It lies just a few  
miles off the shore of what was in  
July, 1914, German East Africa. The  
future name of the country and the  
future prosperity of Zanzibar both  
depend on the upshot of the little  
argument now being waged in Europe  
between Germany and the Allies.  
Zanzibar is a British protectorate, and  
will thrive accordingly if German  
East Africa changes hands.

It is not a beautiful town, though  
from over the water it has a certain  
exotic charm of its own. The sea is  
very clear, and rich in tints of green  
and blue. The dense tropical vegeta-  
tion through which the white houses  
of the city peep out, the vivid flares  
of color where some roof is covered  
with flowers are more like an impres-  
sionist canvas than a city of wood  
and stone.

Zanzibar does not improve on closer  
acquaintance, though. You land on  
a wide quay, and fight your way  
through a small but energetic gather-  
ing of curio-peddlers who sell carved  
ebony, beaten silver, trinkets of ivory,  
wares from Japan, and native sap-  
phires. Then you plunge into closely  
packed Arab and native houses, with  
narrow, winding streets and a com-  
prehensive assortment of smells.

Zanzibar has a large assortment of  
everything. You see a dozen varieties  
of fruit that you never heard of be-  
fore. Natives and Europeans suffer  
from a long and diversified list of  
novel diseases. The commerce and  
industry of the town includes a little  
of everything. The people are the  
most varied of all.

There are consuls from half a dozen  
countries, as the flapping flags attest.  
The English are here in force, with  
the mixture of conventionality and  
efficiency that distinguished them  
from Jamaica to Nairobi. There is a  
big Indian bazaar, very crowded and  
very dirty. Black natives from the  
mainland abound, dressed in the cheap  
cotton print called "Merican." Many  
of the local traders are Cingalese, and  
men of God. Everywhere stalks the  
scornful Arab, surveying the populace  
with a sort of melancholy contempt,  
as though he still lived in those great  
days when Zanzibar was the strong-  
hold of an Arabian empire.



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# KAIPING Coal Coke

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and C. Monbaron, Hankow.



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Household Suggestions

To wash brushes and combs put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a basin of hot water and dip the brush up and down in it, letting the comb remain in the water for a few minutes. In this way all the grease will disappear, and after rinsing in cold water both brushes and combs will be perfectly clean.

When a tag comes off a boot or shoe lace, press a little melted black

sealing wax round the end of the lace and shape it to form a tag. It will answer almost as well as the original.

To renovate a shabby serge skirt, sponge it over with hot vinegar until the stains and grease marks disappear; then thoroughly press on the wrong side with a fairly hot iron.

Mildew on leather may be removed with a little pure vaseline. Rub this into the leather till quite absorbed, and then carefully polish with a clean chamolite leather.

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

### The Manicure Lady

By Wm. F. Kirk  
She Gives Her Colleague Her Views on the Folly of Marrying Money

"I was reading about a heiress that ran away with the gent she loved," said the Manicure Lady. "That's what I call a noble ideal for which to live for."

"It was all right if the gent she loved had an income of his own," said the Head Barber. "In case her old gent cut her off. It would be tough for a heiress to find out that she had to do plain cooking in a little flat. She would suffer almost as much as her husband."

"The newspaper story says that she didn't know how to do housework, but that love would find a way and that she was willing to learn cooking. That's the grand spirit!" declared the Manicure Lady. "I can't cook nothing myself, George, but if I marry some poor boy I ain't above trying to learn."

"Don't you never do it!" warned the Head Barber. "If the gent you marry ain't got a roll he will get indigestion. You have got a true, fond heart, kid, but you can't boil eggs with love-light or cook steaks with tender glances. Of course, if you was a capable house-keeper like my Missus, it would be

different, but there ain't many like her."

#### Marriage A Gamble

"Of course, not," said the Manicure Lady, "and there ain't many gents like you. Maybe I will marry wealth, the way the Gypsy fortune teller told me I would, but she was cross-eyed, and maybe she didn't read my future none too clear. If I should happen to marry wealth and station I would have as much trouble learning how to shake hands as most girls has learning how to cook."

"Marriage is a terrible gamble, George, like a leap into the dark, as them old poets says. When you think of the chances us girls takes, yielding up our young lives to the keeping of some good-looking jaspers that comes proposing, it makes you shudder, don't it?"

"Not me, it don't," said the practical Head Barber. "I got troubles enough of my own. The only girl I worry about at all is you, and I do hope you get a real guy. You have waited so long and so patient, like a old fisherman setting ten hours out under the building sun. I get kind of sad sometimes when I think how the years is

slipping by without bringing you no wedding ring."

#### Plenty of Time

"There is plenty of years to slip by yet," said the Manicure Lady. "I ain't no spinster, George. The bloom of youth is still on my cheek—the natural bloom, too, no matter what you think—and I still have them unfaltering, clear eyes of youth, looking ahead at the years to come with beautiful faith, like it says in the novel I was reading last night, 'Muriel's Master.' She got a swell gent in that book, George, and she got him the same way I am going to get mine, by patient waiting and watching like Mister Wilson."

"I hope you don't wait in vain," said the Head Barber. "You ain't got the sweetest temper in the world now. It would be awful to think how you would pain me if you got to be a spinster!"

"You don't need to worry none," said the Manicure Lady. "By the time I am old enough to be called a spinster you'll be too old to be hanging around here. There comes my faithful old bookmaker, Joe Blow. I never seen a gent that was so fond of his fingernails as Joe. Good, reliable old Joe Blow!"

"He went past the door," said the Head Barber. "No, he's coming back." "Sure he is," said the Manicure Lady. "I wish there was more gents like him."

#### To a Movie Queen

By John Kendrick Bangs  
Twinkle, twinkle Movie Star,  
How I wonder what you are  
As you fliver o'er the scene  
Like an Eva Tanguayrino!

How the snowy canvas quakes,  
How the filmy sequence shakes,  
As you quiver here and there  
In your joy and your despair!



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in  
Various Shades

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Are your cheeks of dough, my dear,  
That so bloodless they appear?  
And your lips, so rosy red,  
What hath turned them gray as lead?

And your nose so distinguished  
In its charming reticence,  
Why is it that thing of grace  
Wanders loosely o'er your face?

And these teeth so pearly white,  
Once a dental dream of light,  
What hath happened, oh, alack,  
Thus to turn them inky black?

And your stately walk that I  
Doted on in days gone by,  
What hath changed its godlike grace  
To this jerky, jumpy pace?

And those eyes whose lovely glance  
Was designed hearts to entrance,  
Tell me, what hath turned them bold  
Like two china marbles cold?

#### Appropriate

Persia, they say, intends to issue a sequel to "Eat and Grow Thin" entitled, "Fight and Be Neutral."



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keeps green even  
under tropical suns

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" " Corn with roast beef  
" " Asparagus—French dressing  
" " Peaches with lady fingers  
Kona Coffee—St. Charles Cream.  
American Cheese.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 31, 1916.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.65  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
 Bar Silver...  
 Copper Cash...  
 Sovereigns:  
 buying rate, @ 2-9 1/2 Tls. 7.14  
 Exch. @ 72.9-Mex. \$ 9.79  
 Peking Bar...  
 Native Interest...  
**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver...  
 Bank rate of discount...  
 Market rate of discount...  
 3 m-s...  
 4 m-s...  
 6 m-s...  
**Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s**  
 Ex. Paris on London...  
 Ex. N.Y. on London...  
 Consols...  
**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
 London...  
 India...  
 Paris...  
 New York...  
 Hongkong...  
 Japan...  
 Batavia...  
**Banks' Buying Rates**  
 London...  
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**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH**  
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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,300,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

## Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
 Bangkok Hioho Penang  
 Batavia Ipoh Puket  
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
 Calcutta Klang Saigon  
 Canton Kobe Seremban  
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
 Colombo Madras Shanghai  
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
 Foochow Manila Taiping  
 Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
 Hankow New York Tientsin  
 Yokohama

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
 Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
 Reserves ..... " 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
 Canton Mongtze Singapore  
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
 Pondichery Peking Tourane  
 Halphong Paquet  
 Hankeou Pnom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,  
 Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT,  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
 Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STAM.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
 Bangkok Johore Penang  
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
 Calcutta Lyons S. Francisco  
 Canton London Shanghai  
 Colombo Singapore  
 Foochow Malacca Sourabaya  
 Hankow Manila Tientsin  
 Harbin Nagasaki Yokohama  
 Hioho New York Yokohama

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg &amp; Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Shanghai  
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin  
 chendze) Newchwang Yokohama  
 Chetoo Nicolayowak Yokohama  
 Dalny (Dairen) o-A  
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up—U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1-A. Klukiang Road.

Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 20,400,000

London Bankers: Union of London &amp; Smith's Bank.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshun London Port Arthur

Bombay Lioyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokyo

Honolulu Okaia

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

## The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATE,

Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Bale

Cheribon Pekalongan Teling-Tingit

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,

Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital ... 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarung

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokyo

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tails of Dollars 100 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8471.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 28, 1916.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 12-13

Mutton " 12-13

Pork " 20-25

Veal " 20-25

## Fish

Bream per lb. 15-16

Cod " 14-16

Pomfret " 30-40

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 14-16

Salmon " 18-20

Sole " 20-25

Whitebait " 20-25

Deer each none

Duck " 80-100

Eggs per doz. 16-18

Fowl per lb. 18-20

Geese each \$1.00-1.20

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " none

Pigeons " 20-25

Plover " 10-12

Quail " 20-25

Snipe " 12-14

Turkey per lb. 45-60

Teal each 12-14

Wild Duck " 80-40

Wild Geese " 40-50

Woodcock " 50-60

Wild Pigeon " none

## Fruit

Apples per lb. 12-20

Apricots " none

Bananas " 4-5

Cherries " none

Cocoanuts each 15-20

Chestnuts per lb. 8-10

Figs per doz. none

Grapes per lb. none

Lemons each 10-15

## Vegetables

Artichokes per lb. 2-3

Asparagus per doz. none

Bamboo Shoots per lb. 11-13

Broad Beans per



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
<b>FOR AMERICA AND CANADA</b>						
Apr. 4	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
5	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
9	5.00	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	San Francisco	Netherby Hall	Br.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
23	P.M.	Vancouver	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
29	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
May 1	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
3	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
5	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
13	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
19	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
23	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
29	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
May 1	P.M.	Seattle	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
2	noon	Moji, Kobe etc.	Hakubi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
5	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Namatsun	Jap.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co.
7	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
8	12.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
11	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
23	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Yodo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	noon	Liverpool via Cape	Machoon	Br.	Sevan	B. & S.
2	9.30	Vancouver via Cape	Kiama Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
3	9.30	Vancouver via Cape	Denbigh Hall	Br.	M.B.A.	M.B.A.
5	9.30	Australia Ports	Empire	Br.	Falbot	P. & O.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Telesia	Br.	Seale	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Nagasaki, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	B. & S.
20	8.30	London via Cape	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
23	8.30	Vancouver via Cape	Namur	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tenue	Br.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
4	1.00	London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
10	1.00	London via Ports	Glennier	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
13	1.00	London via Ports	Nankin	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
24	P.M.	London via Ports	Cardiff	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
27	P.M.	London via Ports	Novara	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
June 7	P.M.	London via Ports	Andrea Lobo	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.
21	P.M.	London via Ports	Atlantique	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	9.00	Suway	Yochow	Br.	Somme	B. & S.
2	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Br.	Taylor	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	9.00	Wuhu, Suway	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Vancouver	Hean	Br.	Wallace	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yachow	Br.	Wallace	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Tanai	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
12	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Hollow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
15	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
18	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Awa Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
21	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
24	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Porgia Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
27	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 2	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Baiming	Br.	Mackenzie	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Feiching	Br.	Baines	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
8	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Shantung	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
10	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Keelung Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
12	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
15	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
18	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
21	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
24	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
27	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.
30	10.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'isin	Yachow	Br.	Sennett	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Ningbo	Br.	Murray	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Br.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Shanghai M.	Jap.	Hoojo	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Yachow	Br.	Milligan	C.M.S.N. Co.

## ARRIVALS

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 31	Ningpo	Solo Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Ningpo	Solo Ningbo	1211	Br.	Edgren	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Hongkong	Kwanatub	1834	Br.	Stewart	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yodo Maru	1850	Jap.	Hoshimoto	F. & Co.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yodo Maru	560	Br.	Parslow	W.T.W.
Mar. 31	C'wangtiao	Yachow	1692	Br.	Condoraki	K.M.A.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Kiama Maru	1252	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Wakamatsu Maru	1123	Jap.	Shimizu	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Kyodo Maru	1187	Jap.	Kusunoki	S. S.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Machoon	4277	Br.	Sevan	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Chefoo	Shantung	1758	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Hankow	Ningbo	1920	Br.	Murray	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2265	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Hankow	Nagasaki	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 31	Tientsin, Dairen	Kobe Maru	2277	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
Mar. 31	Hankow	Liangchow	1220	Br.	Beeson	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Hankow, etc.	Taipei Maru	1415	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	2284	Br.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Hongkong, Canton	Yachow	1211	Br.	Boe	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	1079	Br.	Loe	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	122	Br.	Maruyama	M. B. K.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	1818	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	1856	Br.	Stott	R. V. P.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	2265	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	2161	Br.	Edgren	N. Y. K.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 31	Yachow	Omi Maru	2721	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	1753	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	1892	Br.	Caragahan	B. & S.
Mar. 31	Yachow	Yachow	2267	Br.	Taylor	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 3	Atreus	Atreus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 7	Atreus	Atreus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 22	City of Colombo	City of Colombo	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 18	Demodocus	Demodocus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 20	Eumaeus	Eumaeus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 11	Glenstrae	Glenstrae	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 2	Helenus	Helenus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 20	Hitachi Maru	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 5	Iyo Maru	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Feb. 6	Kansas	Kansas	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 21	Knight Companion	Knight Companion	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 1	Machoon	Machoon	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 9	Mishima Maru	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	Miyazaki Maru	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Jan. 30	Nellere	Nellere	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 26	Nore	Nore	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 1	Pinguey	Pinguey	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 2	Protestilus	Protestilus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 23	Suwa Maru	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Jan. 16	Tydeus	Tydeus	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 18	Waimana	Waimana	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 23	Yangtze	Yangtze	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 23	Amazon	Amazon	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 25	Atlantique	Atlantique	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 25	Briarcliffe River	Briarcliffe River	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 29	Polynesian	Polynesian	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 5	Nankin	Nankin	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 20	Novara	Novara	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 9	Canada Maru	Canada Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	Empress of Russia	Empress of Russia	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 4	Hazel Dollar	Hazel Dollar	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 3	Hugh Hogan	Hugh Hogan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 25	Javary	Javary	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 27	Kamakura Maru	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Feb. 29	Kosoku Maru	Kosoku Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	Kumi Maru	Kumi Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Feb. 13	Sequoia	Sequoia	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 7	Shidzuoka Maru	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Feb. 26	Shimo Maru	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 12	Tamba Maru	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	Yokohama Maru	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.
Feb. 16	Yucatan	Yucatan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 6	City of Baroda	City of Baroda	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 7	India	India	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 17	Indrabhamba	Indrabhamba	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 27	St. Patrick	St. Patrick	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 26	Skipston Castle	Skipston Castle	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Feb. 25	Robert Dollar	Robert Dollar	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
Mar. 17	Shinyo Maru	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N. Y. K.

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.		Sailed	*Due
Cyclops		Mar. 11	May
Gleniffer		Feb. 10	Apr. 1
Hirano Maru		Feb. 2	Apr. 2
Idomeneus		Mar. 25	May
Kamo Maru		Mar. 11	May
Kashima Maru		Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Katori Maru		Mar. 4	May
Kashgar		Mar. 25	May
Laomedon		Dec. 18	Apr. 4
Lycan		Mar. 11	May
Malta**			May
Mentor		Feb. 24	Apr. 1
Mishima Maru		Mar. 25	May
Mongara		Apr. 29	June
Monmouthshire		Dec. 5	Apr. 2
Merionethshire		Jan. 30	Apr. 5
Nelson		Feb. 5	Apr. 1
Nellore		Apr. 15	May
Nagroya**		Feb. 24	May
Namur**		Mar. 4	Apr. 1
Novara**		Apr. 1	May
Ningchow		Feb. 19	Apr. 1
Nankin**		Mar. 18	Apr. 1
Nyanza		Apr. 15	May
Oanfa		Feb. 12	Apr. 1
Peleus		Mar. 18	May
Pyrhus		Feb. 26	Apr. 1







## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

## THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road, ON

To-day, the 1st of April, at 10 a.m.

A Long Line of Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

ON VIEW NOW.

9192

**The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916.

9171

## Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 173 to 175 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).

**HSEN MIOU COMPANY.**

Nantou.

(南市生茂行啓)

9212

## NOTICE

FROM 1st April, 1916, the Shanghai offices of the undersigned will be situated at No. 81 Szechuen Road. Tel. 4787.

**S. A. Seth,**

**Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.**

Accountants & Auditors.  
Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

9208

## Business and Official Notices

## "ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer  
AT ALL BARS  
and  
IN MOST HOMES.

It is the Beer  
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all  
IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially  
for and guaranteed by

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**  
72, Szechuen Road

## The Event of the Season!

**Hill & Co's "Grand Bazaar"**

Opens on Monday, April 3, 1916

AT NO. 8, NANKING ROAD.

(Opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)

And Offers for 12 Days Only

40,000 of New Goods

For Spring and Summer

At Pre-War Prices!!!

The goods include:

Bed Linen: Sheetings, Sheets, Pillow

Cases, Bedspreads, Mosquito

Netting, Blankets, Counter-

panes, etc.

Table Linen: Irish Linen Table

Cloths and Serviettes, Superior

Damask, Napkins, Tapestry

Table Covers, Tea Cloths,

Runners, Tray Cloths, Duchess

Sets, etc.

Curtains, Towels, etc.: Bath and

Face Towels, Bath Sheets,

Bath Robes, Bath Mats,

Pantry Glass and Kitchen

Towelings, Huckaback Towels,

Swiss Lace Curtains, Curtain

Material, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: Volles,

Serges, Poplins, Holland

Linens, Koro, Silkine, Zephyrs,

Ginghams, Blousing, etc.

White Goods: Piques, Drills, Fine

Ducks, Lawns, Nainsooks,

Longcloths, Madapolams, Swiss

Muslin, etc.

W. B. Corsets: 1916 Models,

NOFORM H. and H. H. for any

figure.

Hose and 1/4 Hose: In pure silk, art

silk, Lisle and Cotton, any size

in all leading shades.

Footwear: In Black, Tan and

Patent Leathers and Canvas,

in all sizes for Ladies, Gents

and children.

For Men's Wear: 7 kinds of Under-

wear, Shirts, Pyjamas, 1,600

Neckties, Linen and Soft

Collars, Braces, Belts, 1,800

pairs Socks, Panama Hats,

Straw Hats, etc.

For Children: Dresses, Frocks,

Pinaflores, Wash Suits, Tunics,

Pelisses, Coats, Robes, Boots,

Shoes, Sandals, Sox, Stockings,

Ribbed Vests, Straw Hats, etc.

And 100's of other useful articles

on which we save you from 20 to

60 per cent.

Remember! On the principle of

"Small Profits—Quick Turnover"

We offer you NEW GOODS at

OLD PRICES

The Bazaar is open from 8 a.m.

to 7 p.m.

**For 12 days only!**

Commencing Monday, April 3,

AT 8, NANKING ROAD.

9237

**Willard**

**The Big Noise**

This idea of free battery inspection is making an awful hit with motor car owners. Better drive around and learn its advantages.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
Tel. 2688

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## Do You Want To Sell Your Car?

There will be a Special Issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday week, April 9, consisting of about 40 pages, divided into four sections—News, Sporting, Spring Fashions and Automobile. The Automobile Section will contain 16 pages, and space will be reserved in this for private advertisers who may wish to dispose of their cars.

The advertisements will be given good display, and the charge for a single column 2 1/2 inch announcement will be Mex. \$2.50.

Advertisements will be received up to and including Wednesday, the 5th prox.

## Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.

(108, Broadway, across O'Brien Twigg's Dispensary)

has just unpacked a

## Bankruptcy Stock

And a variety of

## Manufacturers' Samples

of silk hosiery, underwear, millinery, and general

outfittings, of high-class and stylish summer goods,

**To be cleared in Two Weeks**

At half market prices.

## NOTICE

## The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915)

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—  
(a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.  
(b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.  
(c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—  
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.
4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented, for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

**THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS**

9246

## NOTICE

**Mr. James L. Cowen**  
has this day severed his connection with

**The Methodist Publishing House**  
and is no longer authorized to sign for the firm.

**WILLIAM H. LACY,**  
Manager.

March 31, 1916.

9249

## REMOVAL NOTICE

THE undersigned have moved their offices to the ground floor of the **UNION BUILDING**, Canton Road.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.**

## Union Church Sunday School Anniversary Services

**SUNDAY, 2nd APRIL**, at 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Children's Service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Address by the Rev. Ernest Box. Collection at both services in aid of School funds.

**G. F. FORSHAW,**

Hon. Secretary.

9248

## NOTICE

**CHEMICAL ANALYSES** of all kinds done. Address 7, Siccawei Road, or Telephone West 350.

9251-A-7

## LYCEUM THEATRE

**April 2nd, Lord's Day Evening**, at 8:45 p.m. Apostle Francis M. Royall will, God willing, deliver an address of far-reaching importance.

**PRELUDE:**  
Exposure of that Anti-Christian and Un-Scientific so-called Christian Science.

**SUBJECT:** Back to God. Seats Free. Freewill offerings only received. Everybody Welcome

9238

## Astor House Hotel

**TONIGHT**, the 1st April, the main dining-room, having been re-decorated, will be used for dinner. The weekly dance will take place in the ball-room as before and will commence at 9.30 p.m.

9226

## Astor House Hotel

**TONIGHT**, the 1st April, a **GRAND SUPPER** will be given in the newly re-decorated dining-room, after the performance of **CINDERELLA**.

Tables may be booked in advance at the Hotel office.

9220

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

**CO., LTD.**

**24, JINKEE ROAD**

## CARS FOR HIRE

**Prompt Service Day and Night.**

**Telephone 3809.**

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

**WESTERN DISTRICT.** To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9230

**LARGE** well-furnished rooms with board, excellent food (cooking under personal supervision). Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9211-A-4

**KOREA, SEOUL:** For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

**TO LET**, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting-rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

## LOST OR STOLEN

**LOST**, a brown pointer bitch, short tail haired (half bred griffon). Will finder please communicate with A. Oliveira, 22, Kiangse Road, Tel. 3404.

9241-A-2

**LOST**, two German sheep dogs, answer to the names Liesl and Hansl; one German pointer, answers to Shnock, in vicinity of Kiukiang Road. If found, please advise A. Quoika, Kiukiang Road.

9232-A-1

## FINANCIAL

**WE CAN** arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9250-A-7

## APARTMENTS WANTED

**WANTED** an unfurnished flat of 2 or 3 rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

9239-A-2

## EDUCATIONAL

**A YOUNG** lady, with knowledge of Chinese, would like to teach a few pupils (beginners) for English. For particulars, apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

9257-A-1-2-4-5

**MANDOLIN LESSONS** wanted by a lady, state terms to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

9247-A-2

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**HELP WANTED**, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

## Exchange and Mart

**FOR SALE**, Sailing Yacht, a fast and comfortable boat, specially adapted to cruising on the "Ta-Hu," completely overhauled last fall. Cabin with two bunks. Ready for immediate use. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

9242

**FOR SALE**, a few Singer Sewing Machines at reasonable prices. Please call P.474, Nanking Road.

9252-A-9

**FOR SALE**, rubber-tyred brougham, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

9253-A-71

## HOUSES TO LET

**TO LET**, May 1st, 7, Barchet Road, 9-roomed residence, servants' quarters, &c. Apply to No. 1-B, Hannen Road.

9177

**TO LET**, most charming, elegantly-furnished German residence for summer or earlier, Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

9229-A-2

**MOKANSHAN**, to sell or rent, a double, furnished stone cottage suitable for one large, or two small families. Six minutes from the church and swimming-pool. Excellent view. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

9222-A-1

**TO LET**, June 1st, six-roomed house, in French concession. Tennis court and garage. Rent Tls. 92.50; furniture if desired. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

9225-A-5

**TO LET**, detached, furnished house with garden, conservatory, garage, stable, etc., three bedrooms; Western district, near tramway. Available for five months. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

9221-A-1

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**STENO-TYPIST** requires work after office hours. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

9245-A-2

**EXPERT** lady Shorthand-writer requires post as Stenographer. Several years' experience in office work and commercial correspondence. Reply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

9256-A-1-2

**GRADUATE AMERICAN** Chemist is open for engagement. Analysis of Chinese commercial products a specialty. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

9250-A-7

**QUALIFIED** Bookkeeper, good correspondent, seeks position. Will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

9239-A-2

**BRITISHER**, free from 9 a.m. to noon, requires position as canvasser or similar. Knows Shanghai. Will accept small salary. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

9231-A-1

**WELL-EDUCATED** Chinese, with thirty years' experience teaching Chinese to foreigners, is open to receive two additional students after six p.m. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

9234-A-2

## TRANSLATIONS

**TRANSLATOR**, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking Road, or P.D. 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## FOR SALE! CLEARANCE BARGAINS!!

Beginning Saturday, the 1st April

## The China Lace Bazaar

Will Close Out at Great Reduction

THEIR LARGE STOCK

HAND MADE ALL KIND LACES

AND

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.